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THE

CADET.

A

MILITARY TREATISE.

BY AN OFFICER.

Vis consilî expers mole ruit sûâ. HORACE.

LONDON:

Printed for W. JOHNSTON in *St. Paul's Church-yard.*

MDCCLVI.

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TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF

CUMBERLAND, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

AS I have the Honour to bear HIS MAJESTY'S Commiſſion, I think it a Duty incumbent upon me to contribute to the utmoſt of my Power towards the Good of the Service I belong to.

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What I now offer to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Protection, are, Extracts from ſeveral Treatiſes on the *Art of War*, together with ſome Obſervations thereon, which I hope may merit Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Approbation.

In the Courſe of reading the ſeveral Authors, from which the following Attempt is drawn, I have endeavoured to collect every Thing applicable to, or correſponding with, our Service, as far as my Capacity and Experience would permit, and what may perhaps may be of Uſe to ſome young Officers who don't underſtand the Originals, or who have too much Employ-

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Employment or too little Curiosity to peruse those Treatises throughout. It was upon this Account that I have attempted the following Collection, and also that I knew it the Custom of many Authors to swell their Productions, though not increase the Merit of them, under the false Notion of enhancing their Value, when, in Reality, the Diamond would shine with far greater Lustre, was it divested of that prodigious Crust, which too often surrounds it.

My Dependance is entirely on Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Patronage, which I would ask as a Soldier, not solicit as an Author: My Intent is to be of Service to

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my Brother Officers, and nothing more; if I ſucceed, my Trouble is rewarded, my Point gained, and Your Favour ſecured; if not, I rely on Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Candour to forgive the Inability for Sake of the Intention. I am

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's

Moſt Obedient and

Humble Servant,

AN OFFICER.

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TO THE

OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM conſcious that an Attempt ill executed is univerſally condemned; little Regard is had to Intention where Capacity fails; nor is even Pity allowed for Want of Underſtanding in Literary Productions: What then can I expect? As an Author I ſhall be con-

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condemned, but as a Soldier I demand to be forgiven, eſpecially as the firſt Productions of all Kinds are commonly weak and unfiniſhed; and this Circumſtance may poſſibly influence my Friends to overlook many Faults. For I wiſh I could have added a few *Engliſh* Names to the following Liſt of Authors; but I am ſorry to ſay, that a diſappointed Search for Books of this Kind in our Language, exonerates me from the Guilt of Plagiariſm from my Countrymen.

Whoever reads the following Collection, if he is an old experienced Officer, let him add, or alter what he finds defective or improper;

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proper; if a young one and a Scholar, let him mend the Stile and Language, both ſhall be received with Gratitude.

The firſt Part of this was wrote about two Years ago, and was only calculated for the Service in Time of Peace: The preſent Situation of Affairs has made me treſpaſs a little more, yet I hope I have not preſumed beyond the Bounds of Decency, or affected a Knowledge inconſiſtent with my Rank: Where any thing farther occurs to the Reader, I believe it will be found almoſt a literal Tranſlation from ſome Author, or ſome Scheme leſs rational than improveable.

The

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The only Merit I pretend to claim, is, that perhaps ſome better Pen may improve upon my undigeſted Hints, and ſome Gentleman of equal Love for the Service and more Capacity, may oblige the Army with a more correct Treatiſe on this Subject, for which we are now alone indebted to our neareſt, conſtant, and natural Enemies. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant,

AN OFFICER.

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AUTHORS

Quoted in the following Collection,

VEGECIUS	*Inſt. Militaires.*
Folards	*Polybius.*
Duke de Rohan	*Cæſar's Commentaries*
Marechal Puyſegur	*Traitè de la Guerre*
M. Montecuculi.	*Mem.*
M. Turene	*Hiſt. & Mem.*
M. Bombelles	*Service de l'Infanterie.*
Ditto	*Traitè des Evolutions Militaires.*
M. De Quincy	*Max. Militaires.*
M. D'Hericourt	*Elemens de l'Art Militaire.*
M. Santa Cruz	*Reflexions Militaires.*
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Caſtruccio Bonamici	*Comment. in Bello Italico.*

M. Saxe,

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M. Saxe.	*Mem. sur l'Infanterie.*
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M. D'Espagnac	
M. Le Blond	*L'Arithm. & Geomet. de l'Officier.*
H. D. R.	*Le parfait Capitaine, & Traité.*
M. Le Chevalier de Clairac.	*Ingenieur de Campagne.*

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THE

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THE CADET.

A MILITARY TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.

On the NECESSITY *of* MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Mem. of Monticuculi, Page 49.

NOTHING can be ſo neceſſary to the Soldier as *Diſcipline*; without it, Troops may become more dangerous than uſeful, more hurtful to ourſelves, than to our Enemies: The Means of Diſcipline is regulated by our Military Laws, and by the Articles of War, which command Obedi-

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ence to Superiors, Courage againſt an Enemy, a Conduct (in regard to private Converſation) regular and honourable; appointing for that Purpoſe, Rewards and Puniſhments due to the different Behaviours.

Ibid. Page 207.

The barbarous Nations place their principal Advantage in Number and a headſtrong Fury; The *well-diſciplined* Army in a calm Courage and eſtabliſhed Order.

Mareſchal Saxe, Page 3.

The Neceſſity of Military Diſcipline has never been ſo well experienced, as ſince the Beginning of this Century; I will not recriminate upon the Misfortunes that happened to us during the War of 1700, altho' we maintained a prodigious Number of Troops, a great Part of which bore a *military Appearance*, and were commanded by Veteran Officers: I ſhall ſpeak only, of the ſingular Events, of which, we were Witneſſes in *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*,

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ria, and the Condition in which thoſe fine and numerous Armies returned, which the King ſent thither. I will prove, that the Neglect of Diſcipline among our Troops, has been the Cauſe of all our ill Succeſs, and that the preſent Conſtitution of our Military State is not at all calculated to reſtore it. If there ſhould be any one, ſo wilfully blind, as not to diſcover the immenſe Advantages of a ſtrict Diſcipline, let him only remark the Changes that have happened in the Affairs of *Europe* ſince the Year 1700, both in regard to the *Ruſſians* and *Pruſſians*: We have ſcarce, as we may ſay, known the former, but by their wild ungovernable Irregularity, and their Defeats; *one Man only*, but an illuſtrious one, has on a ſudden, changed the Face of Affairs in that Empire: His Experience of this Defect, or rather the Effect of a ſublime Genius taught him, how impoſſible it was for an extended Empire, not only to conquer others, but even to ſuſtain itſelf with a Multitude of armed Men, when they are conducted without Principle, and obey

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without a regular Diſcipline; He meditated, nay more, He executed a Remedy; and from Men the moſt unruly and fearful, he formed Soldiers that knew their Duty, and inſpired them with Courage to perform it, of which, Their Neighbours, heretofore their Conquerors, ſoon experienced a melancholy Proof, and of which, *Europe* will more and more feel the Effects, if that Diſcipline does but ſubſiſt long among them.

" The above Paragraph, I imagine, " muſt lead us to reflect on ſome Events " during the laſt War, where the Spirit " of Military Diſcipline was as low, as " that which the Marechal complains of " in the *French* Troops, until his Royal " Highneſs the Duke of CUMBERLAND " by his indefatigable Care reviv'd it: The " Term *Fearful*, which he applies to the " *Ruſſians*, before *Peter Alexiowitz*, was " from a Diffidence of themſelves, when " oppoſed to regular Forces aſſiſted by " Diſcipline; and a Senſibility that Order " and Obedience in the Soldier, added

" to

" to the Prudence of a General, muſt
" naturally prevail againſt the unwieldy
" Force of an ungoverned Multitude."

Mar. Saxe, Page 5.

In regard to the *Pruſſians*, tho' the Alteration was not ſo conſiderable among them, yet it ſhould make a greater Impreſſion upon us, as we are their Neighbours. They have wiſely profited by the Interval of a long Peace to perfect themſelves in the Art of War; and thoſe Troops, which about four Years ago, many of our Officers (Contemners of Diſcipline) looked upon as Puppets of Parade, and uſeleſs for Action, were ſeen to engage Veteran Troops, and at the Battle of *Molwitz*, perform all the neceſſary Duties, with Firmneſs and Regularity, equal to the beſt Corps of Infantry whatever.

" Is not this ſufficient to convince us
" that nothing is to be diſregarded in our
" Occupation? Every thing there is eſ-
" ſential, the moſt minute becomes im-

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" portant by the Proſpect of its Conſe-
" quences, and the leaſt Negligence is a
" capital Fault. There are ſome among
" us, who beſtow the Appellation of
" *Martinet* on others, who really make
" their Buſineſs their Employment; and
" who do, or are willing to underſtand
" it. Why ſhould not we take Exam-
" ple from our Neighbours, nay even
" from our Enemies, where it may be
" for the Good of our Service? Why not
" take all Opportunities to improve our-
" ſelves in Military Knowledge, that in
" caſe of Accidents, we may be in a pro-
" per Condition to reſiſt them?

" It is in the Leiſure of Peace that we
" muſt ſow the Seeds of Diſcipline,
" whence we may expect to reap a Bene-
" fit in time of War; it is now the Sol-
" dier muſt be modelled, and taught that
" Duty, which his Country requires him
" to *know*, not to *learn*, when he is cal-
" led upon. How can this be compaſſed?
" By accuſtoming the Soldier to all that
" Exactitude, which may hereafter be

" ne-

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"necessary, otherwise the Novelty will "disconcert, and Regularity be aukward "to him.

Mar. Saxe, Page 11.

Without looking back farther than Monsieur de *Turenne*, we may see, and ought to judge, by what he performed, that the Infantry of *France*, *was* the best disciplined in *Europe*, and at that time, in the best Condition for Service: Had it been otherwise, how was it possible for him to make such long and glorious Campaigns? To gain Victories, that no one but himself, could even hope for? There is one March in particular that we all know was made by M. de *Turenne*, which at present would be impracticable for us to perform in so short a Time.* The Success of those extraordinary Enterprizes, which he performed, had never answered his Designs, but for the exact Discipline and Subordination of his Troops.

* I believe Mar. *Saxe* means the March from *Hochstet* to *Wisloch*, about thirty Leagues in four Days.

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What I advance, may poſſibly be deemed a Paradox; but I will maintain, that it is almoſt impoſſible for a General, even the moſt circumſpect, the moſt clear ſighted, or of the greateſt Reputation, to diſcipline Troops, whoſe Conſtitution is bad.

Marechal Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 27.

It was a Maxim of *Socrates*, that Order and Diſcipline are the moſt important Articles in an Army; and that without theſe, it is abſolutely of no Service; no one can reap an Advantage from a confuſed Heap of Stones, Bricks, Wood, or Tiles; but when every thing is properly diſpoſed, as in a Building, when we have made the Foundation and the Roof of Materials that will not rot or ſpoil by Water, ſuch as Stones and Tiles; when we have employed Bricks and Wood in the Body of the Edifice, then indeed we rank our Structure as ſubſtantial and compleat.

Ibid.

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Ibid. Page 31.

I have often ſeen Armies in the ſame Confuſion as that Maſs of Materials repreſents to us; and it is certain, that without an exact Diſcipline and a thorough Experience in Military Affairs, which enables a General to prevent this, we may frequently (eſpecially in great Armies) run the Riſque of being expoſed to the like Diſorder.

Ibid. Page 27.

We ſhould endeavour to render ourſelves ſuperior in every thing to our Enemies, and to neglect nothing to compaſs it, but inform ourſelves how other Nations inſtruct their Troops, and adopt their Practice, if better than our own.

Vegecius, Inſ. Mil. p. 15. *Pref.*

The Riches and Fineſſe of the *Carthaginians*, the maſterly Genius of the *Greeks*, the prodigious Size of the *Germans*, the robuſt Complexion and Courage of the *Gauls*, the numerous Armies of *Spain*, all ſunk

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ſunk beneath the Force of *Roman Diſcipline.*

Ibid. Inſti. Mil. Page 1.

'Tis not from Number, or a headſtrong Courage that Victory is to be expected; ſhe rather attends the Knowledge and the Uſe of Arms: We ſee the *Romans* conquering the World, by no other Means than a continual Exerciſe of Arms, a good Diſcipline in their Camps, and a conſtant Attention to the Buſineſs of the Field. What could their ſmall Numbers have performed againſt the numerous Armies of the *Gauls?* What could their ſmall Stature againſt the vaſt Bulk of the *Germans?* The *Spaniards* have always ſurpaſſed the *Romans* in Numbers and Force of Body: We have never diſputed with the *Africans*, the Advantage of Riches, nor the many Reſources their Subtilty and Cunning ſupply them with: No one will deny the *Greeks* to have more Genius than us: What had the *Romans* to oppoſe to all theſe Advantages? They knew how to chuſe their new Levies, and to diſci-

pline

pline them in the Exerciſe of Arms; they ſtrengthened their Bodies by a habitude of Labour; they prepared them in the Field of *Mars*, for whatever might happen to them in an Action, and they eſtabliſhed ſevere Puniſhments againſt the Careleſs and the Idle.

Knowledge in the Buſineſs of War, improves Courage, and the Soldier requires but an Occaſion to execute what he is ſure he has properly learned; ſo that a ſmall Number of Troops, trained to the Practice of War, ſteals, as we may ſay, the Victory, and a numerous Army, on the contrary, is nothing but a Multitude of Men who are dragged to a Slaughter.

Duke de Rohan's Remarks on Cæſar's Commentaries, p. 27.

The *Romans* never ſubdued other Nations by Number or Valour, but by their Skill in War, which daily improved by the Obſervation of their Orders.

Ibid.

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Ibid. Page 58.

Cæſar in the Battle againſt the *Nervii*, wholly imputes his Deliverance to the long Diſcipline of his Soldiers.

Ibid. Page 80.

The Defeat of five thouſand *Roman* Horſe by Eight Hundred *German* Horſe, and the Day following, the Defeat of Four Hundred Thouſand *Germans*, by Thirty or Forty Thouſand *Romans*, is a clear Demonſtration, that it is not the natural Bravery of one Nation over another, nor yet the greater Number over a ſmaller, which occaſions the Gain of Battles, but the exact Obſervation of Military Diſcipline, and the continual Exerciſe of Arms.

" I believe it will be unneceſſary to in-
" ſert more Quotations on this Subject;
" the above are ſufficient to convince the
" ſenſible Part of Mankind in what great
" Eſtimation Diſcipline was held by both
" Ancients, and thoſe of a later Date, as
" alſo the Neceſſity of preſerving Order
" and

" and Exactitude now, which may, in " ſome meaſure, aſcertain happy Conſe- " quences hereafter. It is not from " Books alone we ſhall ſee the Neceſſity " of Diſcipline, let us turn our Eyes to- " wards our Enemies, whoſe continual " Camps, and daily Exerciſe ſeem to call " us from the Inactivity and Quiet, they " are preparing to diſturb."

CHAP-

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CHAPTER II.

On the EXERCISE *of Troops during the Time of Peace.*

Folard. Polybius.

THE Multitude (ſays that judicious Hiſtorian) living in Inactivity, and a Repoſe for ſome time before untaſted, are frequently guilty of Irregularities, the common Effect of Idleneſs, which ought not in the leaſt to be ſuffered among the Troops, as being the firſt Cauſe of Mutiny and Sedition.

How ſenſible is this Maxim? How important to Princes, to Republicks, to Miniſters of State, and to Generals of Armies, who neglect Diſcipline, and the Military Exerciſes? Who permit a ſhameful Idleneſs and Inactivity to reign among the Troops, in the Interval of Peace, where they ought rather to redouble their Care

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Care and Attention? Then it is, that Idleneſs, Negligence, and a Relaxation of the Military Laws, are of the worſt Conſequences, and moſt fatal to a State: For on the breaking out of a War, we ſhould ſoon diſcover our Misfortune, and that Misfortune is abſolutely without Remedy. The Prince, who has neglected this Diſcipline, or the Generals, who he ordains to command his Armies, would too ſoon perceive it: They are not the ſame Soldiers, nor even the ſame Officers, they are all changed, all different to what they were before the Peace. Labour and Fatigue become inſupportable to them, They ſee nothing but what appears new and aukward, and know nothing of the Practice of Camps and Armies; They have forgot every thing, but the Remembrance of Indulgence and Pleaſures paſt; The Soldiers (leſs blameable than their Officers, who have ſet them the Example) are incapable of ſupporting the Pains and Hardſhips of a Military Life? Where is our Remedy? Can we every Day find thoſe, who are capable of rendering them

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otherwiſe than they are, and to inſpire them with the Love of Arms? Can we every Day find ſuch extraordinary Perſonages as a *Pyrrhus*, a *Cæſar*, or a *Ziſca*, who in a ſhort time can form and diſcipline whole Armies? Who by their Addreſs, their Patience, and Underſtanding in Military Affairs, can metamorphoſe the ſimple Peaſant, and effeminate Mechanick, into quite different Characters, I mean Intrepid and Obedient Soldiers? Theſe Sort of Prodigies are not very common, at leaſt in the Memory of any one now living.

If the Peace has not laſted long enough to make the old Soldiers forget, that they once lived according to the Laws of an exact and regular Diſcipline, we may recal that Remembrance by Practice and a Re-eſtabliſhment of thoſe Laws, by eaſy and gentle Means: But if we have enjoyed the Calm of Peace for any long Term of Years, the old Soldiers, who were the Life and Soul of the Corps, where they were grown grey in the Service, will be dead, or diſcharged as unfit for Duty,

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Duty, obliged to beg their Bread, and curſing the Day, when (inſtead of following a Trade, which would have gained them an honeſt Livelihood) they accepted of one whoſe Fruit is Beggary, unleſs they have the Fortune to obtain the Hoſpital: But this Reſource is not in every Kingdom, and even in *France* not always certain; a feigned Infirmity, aſſiſted by Favour and Intereſt, too often uſurps the Place, which was ordained for real Objects only.

Others, who have ſerved, but towards the End of the late War, will have forgot the Experience which they acquired in the Military Exerciſes, and enter into the Field enervated and ignorant; the old Officers will be retired or diſplaced; if any ſhould remain, they will be eſteemed, (provided the Corruption does not reach them) as troubleſome Cenſors and Diſciplinarians, among the Crowd of young, debauched, and effeminate Officers, without Application or Experience.

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Thoſe who love their Buſineſs, without having had the Opportunity to practiſe it, by having commenced Officers after the War, will be ſo ſmall in Number, that they will find themſelves without Power, without Authority, and unknown at Court; and it will be wonderful if they eſcape the Raillery and Cenſure of others, whoſe Conduct is ſo different from their own: I don't ſpeak this as a Thing that *may*, but what infallibly *muſt* happen.

Two Thirds of our Generals, heretofore experienced, but now weakened by Age, will not be in a Condition to ſerve; many of the others, abſorbed by Pleaſures, Luxury, and Eaſe, with very ſmall Experience, without Application, and with Talents not extraordinary, ſhall march into the Field, at the Head of an Army compoſed of ſuch Officers and ſuch Soldiers, to fight againſt Troops, who perhaps have been leſs neglected, and conſequently more exerciſed; one may eaſily judge

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judge what is to be expected from such a Conduct. This regards all the States of *Europe*, who at this Time enjoy the Pleasures of a profound Peace, and whose Troops in Garrison pass their Time in Tranquility and Repose, more or less, according to the Merit of their Officers.

It is with Peace and War, as with Life and Death; the more we advance in Peace, the nearer we approach to War: We should be mistaken, if, amusing ourselves with the Present, which may not be of long Duration, without regarding the Hereafter which threatens us, we should neglect the Opportunity which would put us in a Situation, never to be surprized, nor to be affraid of any thing.

From whence comes it that we neglect so much the Method of the Ancients? I don't mean to lie always encamped, they could not do otherwise, as they had but few fortified Towns, to keep their Subjects in their Duty: But what should hinder us to form our Camps in the Summer

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Seaſon, where the General Officers might themſelves exerciſe their Troops, in the *grand Manœuvres* of War? That is to ſay, in the Diſtribution and Employment of their different * *Arms*, which the Soldiers, no more than the Officers, can learn but by Exerciſe; we ſhould form, by this Method, experienced Soldiers, excellent Officers, and Generals capable of the Command of Armies.

By often changing their Ground, they would in Effect be inſtructed in the Extent and Diſtribution of the Camp, and in the general Movements; by this Means we ſhould arrive at the grand and material Articles of the Military Science, and form the † *Coup d'œil*; inſtead of which, at the Commencement of a War, the greateſt

* Arms is a *French* Expreſſion, to ſignify the different Qualities of Corps, ſuch as Horſe, Foot, Dragoons, Artillery, Irregulars, &c.

† A Quickneſs in diſcovering a Country proper for encamping, by its Situation in regard to Plains, Mountains, Rivers, Paſſes, Defiles, Security of the Camp, Conveniency of Convoys, covering our own, or diſtreſſing the Enemy's Country; and many other Circumſtances, ſuch as Wood, Water, Forage, &c. &c.

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greateſt Part don't know what they are about, and look upon themſelves as tranſported into a new World; they then know the Truth of this Maxim, that Repoſe is not more the Share of thoſe who command, than of thoſe who obey.

It is not leſs pernicious to one than the other; the Soldiers and Officers, who have paſſed their Time jovially in Garriſon, and without any Care for their Buſineſs, find themſelves as aukward as their General at the Beginning of the Campaign, and as they have been but very moderately exerciſed, and paſſed their Time in a ſhameful Idleneſs during the Peace, their Diſlike ſoon breaks out, they obey with great Repugnance, ſo much the Service diſpleaſes them, and appears intolerable; although in the preceding War, Honour and Cuſtom made them find that very Service eaſy and ſupportable.

All this ought to make us comprehend, how important it is, not only to exerciſe our Troops in the manual Exerciſe, and

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ſmall Evolutions, but alſo in the great; which cannot be done, but in the open Plain, and by forming Camps in the different Provinces of the Kingdom, for the Inſtruction of Officers and Soldiers, and particularly of our Generals, who will then be Maſters of the *Tactick*.

What do our Troops do in our Provinces during a long Peace? Why ſhould we leave them, falling into a ſcandalous Idleneſs, to enervate themſelves, and corrupt the Towns where they are quartered? Moſt of our great Roads are in the Winter time impaſſable; we want Canals for the Communication of our great Rivers; we can't approach them in certain Places for want of Bridges and Cauſeways, but by long and round-about Ways, which is of Detriment to Commerce, augments the Charge of Carriages, and by a neceſſary Conſequence, the Price of Merchandize.

Why don't we imitate the *Romans*? *Auguſtus*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, kept above an Hundred

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Hundred and Seventy Thouſand Men on foot, in the Time of Peace: Did they leave them idle in Garriſon? No, they knew better; Experience had taught them, that the Cauſe of all the Inſurrections which had troubled the Repoſe of the Empire, was owing to the want of Employment in the Soldier; they took Care to employ them, and to that Care, we owe the great Roads, of which we ſee the magnificent Remains, in the different Provinces, as alſo the Bridges, the Cauſeways, and the Triumphal Arches, which ſtill ſubſiſt either Whole or in Part; which ought to excite Princes to draw the Advantages which their Troops, in Time of Peace, are at Leiſure to furniſh.

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CHAPTER III.

Of MARCHES.

Marechal Saxe, Page 6.

ALL the Armies that the King ſent into *Weſtphalia* and *Bohemia*, were in fine Order, well equipped and compleat; they returned miſerably ſhattered and weak, with a prodigious Loſs of Officers and Soldiers; and yet we had no general Action: The only one that was at all conſiderable was advantageous to us. It is only in the *ſmall Detail* that we have ſeen our Armies ruined; that is to ſay, the greateſt Part of our *Detachments*, *Outpoſts*, and *Eſcorts* that have been attacked by the Enemy, were defeated or ſurprized by the want of Diſcipline in the Soldier, or Negligence in the Officer; ſcarce was an Eſcort ſeen to march in proper Order.

" Whence

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" Whence this? but from an idle Ha-
" bitude and Cuſtom of Neglect, con-
" tracted in Peace and Security; a Ruſt
" that they could not rub off ſo ſoon as
" Neceſſity required, and they ſuffered
" for it. *Melancholy Example.*"

Mar. Saxe, Page 7.

The Soldiers occupy'd continually in Pillage, or only to get from under the Eye of their Officers, have a Cuſtom of ſtraggling, and we ſcarce find an Officer that gives a proper Attention to this Particular.

" I fear this is too frequent among us;
" nay, I have heard of Officers com-
" mending a Soldier's Dexterity even in
" the Action of Pillage."

Mar. Saxe, Page 7.

If the Officer ſhould have an Inclination to keep them in Order, the Soldiers accuſtomed to Inſolence, Diſobedience, and Impunity, regard him not, but avoid him

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him as much as poſſible; ſo that we ſcarce ſee an Officer to whom this has happened, but owns himſelf, that is was not in his Power to make himſelf obey'd. Ridiculous and abſurd Anſwer! which muſt be fatal in its Conſequences.

It is much the ſame if a Soldier on a Party, Detachment, or Guard is abſent, or being preſent, marches in bad Order, ſtops every Minute, talks loud when he ought to be ſilent, and murmurs when he ought to obey: Should an Enemy appear, he knows neither how to form or defend himſelf, all is Confuſion; if by Chance any Orders are iſſued, you ſpeak to Stocks and Stones, little accuſtomed to a proper Military Exerciſe, and the Reſpect due to their Officers: They throw away their Fire without any Effect, and are conſequently defeated, and all becauſe the Soldier is not properly taught his Duty, and that a great Part of our Officers don't know how to command, or make themſelves obey'd.

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" Are not theſe the Conſequences we " may expect when we come to face an " Enemy, as we muſt be conſcious we " have the ſame Foundation in regard to " the *Soldier?* The laſt War indeed, and " his Royal Highneſs's Care relieved us " a good deal from this want of Diſci- " pline; but it is a Canker that will " daily increaſe if not prevented. Are " they not inſolent? From whence ariſes " that Abſurdity authorized by Cuſtom, " and granted to Soldiers on a March, " not only to be noiſy, ſcurrilous, and " abuſive among each other, but alſo to " ridicule and be familiar with the Cha- " racters and private Converſation of their " Officers, and ſay a Number of Imper- " tinencies, which do not ſuit with the " Diſtinction that ought to be preſerved " between Officer and Soldier? It is their " too great *Intimacy* that deſtroys *Re-* " *ſpect*.

" But is it not ſurprizing that theſe " Impertinencies, horrid Execrations, " hallooing,

" hallooing, &c. ſhould be neceſſary to
" keep up the Spirit of a Corps when on
" a *March?* Surely they will be at a Loſs
" in an Enemy's Country, for want of
" theſe *Aids*, where it may not be
" thought convenient to allow that ſtrange
" Noiſe that diſtinguiſhes the March of a
" Regiment thro' a Country at preſent.
" I am very far from taxing our Officers
" with Inability, or want of Reſolution
" to perform their Duty; but I am cer-
" tain, there are many who ſuffer Cuſtom
" to ſway them from their real Opinions,
" leſt they ſhould incur the Name of
" *troubleſome Diſciplinarians.*"

Inf. Mil. Anonym.

It is abſolutely neceſſary to accuſtom the Troops to Silence, many unhappy Examples may we read of through Default of this; the Soldiers confound each other by their Clamour, which runs thro' the Ranks, and the firſt Poltroon it meets with may magnify it into Danger. A ſmall *Murmur* ariſing from a few Soldiers, has

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has heretofore ſtruck a *Panick* through a whole Army.

A *Roman* Army, under the Conduct of *Aulus Manlus* in *Iſtria*, retired in Confuſion, occaſioned by the Outcries of a ſingle Soldier.

Without Silence the Evolutions are confuſed, and Command ſcarce heard; the Soldier in Confuſion thinks of nothing leſs than his Buſineſs, and what is ſtill more dangerous, he takes the Liberty to deliver his Opinion on the Orders: The Fearful, when allowed to talk, communicate their Panick to others, and Mutineers may ſpread Sedition through the Whole; Where is the Fault but in the Officer commanding, and want of Subordination? Let us conſider from this, what Prejudice muſt attend a Toleration of this Liberty.

Mar. Saxe, Page 9.

We did not make one March in *Bohemia* without conſiderable Loſs of Soldiers, either

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either taken or ſlain by the Enemy or Peaſants, when they ſtraggled out for Pillage. It is difficult to make ſome of our Officers comprehend the Order which a Body of Troops ſhould march in; They have no Idea of it, becauſe they abſolutely never ſaw it ſo practiſed in *France*, and it is ſpeaking in an unknown Language to them: We are contented with telling Officers who command Detachments, not to ſuffer their Men to ſtraggle, but this is not ſo eaſily executed; few give themſelves the Trouble to obſerve this Injunction, and there are ſome, whom the Soldier will anſwer with Impudence, upon being ordered to keep his Column, which he would not dare do to others of the ſame Rank: Some are ſo far from puniſhing their own Men, that they ſometimes protect them againſt their Officers, even at the Head of a Regiment; nay, they have been ſeen to call Officers of an equal or ſuperior Rank to an Account, Sword in Hand, for ſtriking Soldiers who were in Fault: This is certainly capable of diſcouraging the moſt zealous for the Service,

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Service, when they ſee that no one ſeconds or ſuſtains them.

" I have more than once ſeen Soldiers in " our Service receive Orders from an Of- " ficer, muttering a Diſlike or Unwilling- " neſs to perform them, or in a Manner " that ſeemed to diſcover a Contempt for " his Knowledge and Underſtanding.

" That miſtaken Good-nature which " ſometimes excuſes a great Fault, and " the ſhameful Patronage that upholds it " in deſpight of Diſcipline, I fear, is not " unfrequent among us more than our " Neighbours."

Monſ. D'Hericourt, Elem. de l'Art. Milit. Vol. ii. p. 9.

All Officers commanding Detachments are, upon their Arrival at their deſtined Quarters, to make a Report of all Extraordinaries, Accidents, or Deficiencies on the March, to the Commander in chief.

" By

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" By this Means the Government may " be informed of the Condition of the " ſeveral Places marked for the Reception " of Troops, which they otherwiſe can- " not poſſibly be acquainted with, but " by the Name in the Map, which *ſeems* " to lie in the Route. From hence it is " that ſometimes three or four Companies " are billetted in a ſmall Village, not able " to contain half the Number, and the " Men diſtributed (perhaps after a long " March, wet and tired) for Five or Six " Miles round the Country, quite out " of the Road, and at the Caprice of a " Magiſtrate. This has frequently hap- " pened to me, and is what every Officer " of long ſtanding in the Service knows " by Experience. Who but the Suffer- " ers ſhould complain? If we continue " ſilent on this Head, it is our Fault, not " our Misfortune."

Service

Service de l'Infanterie par M. Bombelles.

When a Regiment is to march, either for changing Camp or Garriſon, the Serjeants ought to be very exact in the Execution of their Orders: They ought to ſee that all the Men under their Care riſe at the Beating the *General*, that they may have time to prepare themſelves.

" It is not only the Recruit, but ſome-
" times the old Soldier that is ignorant of
" the Meaning of the * *General* and *Aſ-*
" *ſembly*; nay, the Serjeants are contented
" with a Soldier's Appearance on the Pa-
" rade after the *Aſſembly* beating, though
" half undreſt, and not quite awake;
" who after anſwering the Roll, begs
" Leave to return to his Quarters for
" ſomething, which in his Hurry he had
" forgot: This muſt retard the March,
" but if they were obliged to viſit the

 " Quar-

* The *General* is not to beat at all, but when the whole Body of Troops, in any Garriſon, Fort, or Town, is to march off together.

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" Quarters of their Men immediately af-
" ter the *General*, they would be ready
" for the Parade at the *Aſſembly*.

" If every one was zealouſly to concur
" in making the Men keep their Ranks
" upon a March, a Regiment would be
" always in good Order and never diſ-
" perſed, in a little time the Soldiers
" would gain a *Habitude* of that *Regu-*
" *larity*, and they themſelves look on it
" as their Duty.

" *Joſephus*, in the War of the *Jews*
" againſt the *Romans*, ſays, that the latter
" always marched as if in the Neighbour-
" hood of an Enemy.

" It is certainly of Prejudice to the
" Service, to permit the Attendance of a
" Number of Soldiers on the Baggage of
" the Officers; this Toleration in a Day
" of Action may perhaps diminiſh the
" Army ſo conſiderably, that it may be
" attended with dangerous Conſequences,
" eſpe-

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" especially as the *best* Men are commonly chosen for that Trust.

" By the *Prussian* Regulations none but " *Center-Rank* Men can attend on Officers in the Character of *Servants*. " The Queen of *Hungary* entertains a " Valet for every Captain of Foot, cloathed in the Livery of the Colonel, and " by this Means the Captains cannot take " Soldiers for their Servants: This Precaution prevents many Abuses.

N. B. " Nothing preserves the Feet of a Soldier " when on a March so well as Linen Socks dipped in " Oil, and no Stockings under the Spatterdash."

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CHAPTER IV.

Of COURTS MARTIAL.

Folard. Polyb.

WHEN Irregularity, Diſobedience, *&c.* reign in Deſpight of the Military Laws, we have only one Step to take; for when Chaſtiſement does not immediately follow Crimes of this Nature, they paſs into Inſolence, which increaſes by Impunity: From this ſprings the Spirit of Faction and Mutiny; it has its Degrees. If we enter into a ſtrict Examination, we ſhall frequently find this Inconvenience taking its firſt Riſe from the Officers, whoſe Negligence, Debauchery, and Luxury are the greateſt Misfortunes in a State: The Soldiers who ſee ſuch People at their Head, deſpiſe them; Diſobedience is the Conſequence of Contempt, and Mutiny that of Diſobedience.

Marechal

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Marechal Saxe, Page 8.

Many of our Misfortunes ariſe from the Soldiers not being accuſtomed to revere Command, and that Puniſhment does not follow cloſe enough upon the Crime: Some Officers are afraid to inflict it, under the abſurd Belief, that Puniſhment cauſes Deſertion.

Ibid. Page 20.

Among other dangerous and abſurd Notions, ſome hold, that a Soldier of *France* ought not to be *puniſhed*, but *incited by Honour*, and *inticed by Mildneſs* to do his Duty.

" I can't imagine that Marechal *Saxe* " can recommend any Puniſhment but " what comes from a Court Martial; as " it certainly ſhould not depend on the " *Will* of any *one* Officer, who may ſome- " times be actuated by Caprice, ſome- " times by Paſſion, and without weighing " Circumſtances ſo coolly and impartially " as he ought: By ſtriking a Soldier, we

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" do not make him ſenſible of his Crime,
" but when it is publickly canvaſſed by
" the regular Proceedings of a Court
" Martial, in the Preſence of his Com-
" rades, it muſt have a greater Effect, by
" touching him with an Awe for his Of-
" ficers, and a Shame for his Guilt ſo
" publickly convicted; and at the ſame
" Time, it ſerves as an Example to the
" reſt, when they are convinced of the
" *Juſtice* of the Puniſhment: But when
" it comes undeſerved, or from the Ig-
" norance of the Officer, (as it ſometimes
" may) *then perhaps* it will promote De-
" ſertion, but not otherwiſe."

Monſieur D'Hericourt, p. 162.

All Soldiers convicted of Swearing, or Blaſphemy, to have their Tongues bored with an hot Iron.

Ibid. Page 159.

Any Soldier that ſhall preſume to ſtrike a Serjeant or non-commiſſioned Officer being on Duty with him, ſhall ſuffer Death;

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Death; when not on Duty, ſhall be condemned to the Gallies for Life.

Ibid. page 164.

Whatever Soldier ſhall ſteal any Arms or Accoutrements from his Comrades, in any Place whatſoever, ſhall be hanged and ſtrangled; and whoſoever ſhall ſteal Linen, Cloaths, &c. from Barracks or Quarters, ſhall ſuffer Death, or the Gallies for Life, according to the Nature of the Crime.

Ibid. Page 172.

All Soldiers convicted of ſelling their Horſes, Cloaths, Arms, or any Part of their Equipage, ſhall be condemned to the Gallies for Life.

" I mention the above Articles in M. " *D'Hericourt* only to ſhew, that what " we look upon as *trifling* Crimes, and " puniſh accordingly with perhaps Fifty " or an Hundred Laſhes, in *France* would " incur the *moſt ſevere* Penalty that could " be inflicted.

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" In Regimental Courts Martial it " ſhould be recommended to a young Of- " ficer, never to be ſwayed by any Per- " ſon, or previous Account, but adhere, " as far as his Underſtanding will permit, " to Juſtice, rather inclined to Clemen- " cy. He ſhould be an Advocate for the " Priſoner, and admit of nothing but " what is clearly proved againſt him; but " upon Conviction, let his Judgment " guide him to adapt a Puniſhment ade- " quate to the Crime, withal reflecting " on what may be the Conſequences of " it: If the Fault is not of a groſs Na- " ture, the Priſoner young, or ſhewing " Hopes of Repentance and Amendment, " we ſhould be cautious of bringing him " to the Halberts; they are apt to make " fewer Proſelytes than Deſperadoes: But " when the Criminal is an old Offender, " and hardened in his Guilt, let Juſtice be " the only *Point de Vue*, nor let the Pu- " niſhment be trifling, but ſuch as will be " ſufficient to deter him and others from

" the

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" the like Practices again ; *Clemency miſ-*
" *placed is undeſigned Ill-nature.*

" But on the other Side, let us not be
" wanton in our Verdict for Puniſhment,
" that would argue Inhumanity and Cru-
" elty, always inconſiſtent with the Cha-
" racter of a *good Soldier.*

" There are two different Characters,
" which require different Treatment, for
" there are *ſome* of ſo bad a Nature that
" Severity alone can maſter it, and *others*
" of a better Diſpoſition who fail in Duty
" through *Inattention* ; with the *latter* a
" gentle Reprimand will have all the de-
" ſired Effect.

" A Court Martial ſhould always aſ-
" ſume a Formality and Decorum, and
" Puniſhment ſhould be attended by it.

" The moſt common Excuſe among
" Soldiers, when brought to a Court
" Martial, is the moſt ſhameful and ab-
" ſurd, *viz.* DRUNKENNESS : Should
" that

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" that ſerve as an *Excuſe*, which is the " *Foundation* of their Crime? No; 'tis " there, when attended by bad Conſequen- " ces, that they chiefly merit Puniſhment. " 'Tis Drunkenneſs that occaſions Inſo- " lence to their Superiors, Quarrels among " themſelves, Neglect of Duty, ſpoiling " their Arms, Uniforms, or Accoutre- " ments, ſelling them, or Theft; it is " the Principal from whence the reſt are " derived."

M. Santa Cruz, Vol. i. p. 313. *Ref. Mil.*

All Sorts of Criminals apply to the Ladies, as to Perſons who enter voluntarily Advocates in all Cauſes, good or bad, and who find Means to be ſucceſsful in their Applications.

" I ſhall mention an abſurd Cuſtom, " which reigns almoſt throughout all " Country Quarters, *viz.* when a Soldier " is ſentenced by a Court Martial to the " Halberts, or any corporal Puniſhment, " the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Place " make

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" make Application to the Commanding " Officer for a Remiſſion of the Sentence, " without once enquiring into the *Demerits* of the Priſoner, let them be ever " ſo flagrant, or reflecting that they arraign the Judgment and Clemency of " the Court Martial, who are the only " proper Judges to determine. The Soldier depends on this Interpoſition, and " proceeds without Dread, convinced " that Forgiveneſs will be the Conſequence of his Crime; by this Means " the Soldier is unreſtrained, the Officer " diſregarded, and Diſcipline intirely neglected: If this untimely Interpoſition is " refuſed, the Officer then incurs the Character of a cruel and unpolite Man."

Folard. Polyb.

Never were two Men more capable of forming good Armies than *Amilcar*, and *Hannibal* his Son, nor of diſciplining and reſtraining them to an exact Obedience of the Military Laws: The Puniſhments they inflicted (far from producing an Averſion to them in the Soldiers) were reſpected, being

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being always juſt and conformable to their Demerits, as was alſo the Recompence for good Behaviour.

Vauban Traité de la Guerre en Gen. Vol. ii. p. 179.

If we puniſh Vice and Irregularity according to the Military Laws, we may expect to have good Soldiers, and we ſhall have the Satisfaction to ſee the honeſt Men demand Juſtice on their Comrades when they are in Fault.

It is a real Service to our King and Country to be exact and ſevere in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Officers that are negligent of it, are *themſelves* worthy of Puniſhment.

" Our General Courts Martial are re-
" markable for being tedious, which is
" owing to the want of a proper Method in
" the Conduct of them; the Reaſon is, that
" Evidences are ſuffer'd to enlarge in their
" Teſtimony beyond what the Nature of
" the Indictment will permit, and perhaps
" begin

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" begin their Narration at a Period which " only ſerves as a Prologue to the Evi- " dence required. In the ſecond Place, " they ſometimes admit of an *Hearſay*, or " *Letter* received from the Correſpondent " of the Evidence as a Teſtimony, which " in all our other Courts would be inſuf- " ficient. Thirdly, a *leading* Queſtion in " all other Courts of Judicature in our " happy Conſtitution, ſtops all Proceed- " ings. Fourthly, the Defendant is ſel- " dom allowed in a Court Martial to croſs- " queſtion the Evidence immediately, or " before he has Time to recollect himſelf " and prepare for it? Is not this a Matter " of Conſequence? Where is the Diffe- " rence, if I loſe my Life and Fortune in " a Court of Judicature, or my Honour " and Bread at a Court Martial?

" Monticuculi ſays, That the two great " Supports either of the Political or Mi- " litary World, are *Rewards* and *Puniſh- " ments.*"

Monſ.

Monſ. D'Eſpagnac, Vol. ii. p. 333.

If Chaſtiſement is neceſſary to reſtrain the Bad, no leſs eſſential are Recompences to animate the Good: The greateſt Recompence for a Soldier has always been, and always ſhould, be HONOUR.

M. D'Eſp. Extr. du Pere Daniel Mil. Fran.

It is a Maxim founded upon the Nature of the human Heart and Experience, that Recompence and Chaſtiſement are neceſſary in every Kind of Government; by the firſt we animate the Good and Honourable to a Perſeverance in Virtue and Glory; by the latter we intimidate the Wretch who would ſubvert Order, to ſubſtitute Confuſion in its Stead: The Uſe of both Recompence and Chaſtiſement are proper for the Military World in particular.

" Moſt of the Puniſhments now in Uſe " among the Foot Regiments ought to be " exploded, as being detrimental to the " *Service*, ſuch as confining Soldiers for " any

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" any conſiderable Time in a *Guard-Houſe*
" or *Black-Hole*, the laſt of which in
" particular is apt to intail Diſorders on
" the Criminal, which may poſſibly at-
" tend him during the Remainder of his
" Life, *viz.* Rheumatiſms and Pleuriſies.
" Secondly, it makes him ſlovenly, Dirt
" and Naſtineſs become familiar to him,
" and his Cloathing is ſpoiled. The
" *Wooden-Horſe* is another very bad Kind
" of Puniſhment, and may be of danger-
" ous Conſequence. The *Cat-of-Nine-*
" *Tails* ſhould not be too frequently uſed,
" and only in great Crimes; I think there-
" fore that we ſhould find out ſome other
" Method that ſhall not exceed the In-
" tention of the Puniſhment, nor endan-
" ger the Conſtitution or future Welfare
" of the Soldier.

" Thus far I agree with Marechal *Saxe*,
" That Execution ſhould immediately
" follow the Sentence of a Court Martial:
" This will ſtrike a proper Terror, and
" obviate the above-mentioned Inconve-
" niencies of long Confinement.

" *Puniſh*

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" *Puniſh a Coward with Death*; as " we may by this Means implant a Belief " in the Soldiers, that they cannot avoid " Death by deſerting their Poſt or Co- " lours, but only change the glorious One " they *might* have met with in the Field, " valiantly fighting, for a *certain* one at- " tended with Diſgrace and Ignominy."

CHAP-

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CHAPTER V.

Of EXERCISE.

Mar. Saxe, Page 33.

LET me be permitted to affirm, that *Cuſtom* has, and ſtill does often prevail over *Reaſon*; it ſuffices with us, if a Thing has been, or is, that it ought always to be. There are ſome Circumſtances which would appear monſtrous to the clear-ſighted, and of which the Propoſition would be univerſally condemned, that Cuſtom (the Origin of which is unknown) has made ſacred for ever, and which no Body would venture to attack. Is it then with ſo little Examination and ſo much Obſtinacy that we regulate what determines the Fate of Princes, Nations, and Empires?

" His Royal Highneſs has taken ſuch " indefatigable Care to relieve us from the

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" many glaring Abſurdities that Cuſtom " introduced, as renders it unneceſſary to " ſay much on that Head."

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 83.

Some People will ſay, there are many old Cuſtoms in the Military Way which ought to be preſerved; if you aſk the Reaſon, their Anſwer is, becauſe they have always ſeen it performed ſo: But if you carry your Examination thro' the Whole, you will find the greateſt Part of our Practice to be very faulty.

" Let us obſerve ſome of our own " Cuſtoms ſtill ſubſiſting: Many of the " *Evolutions* are impracticable in Action " and before an Enemy, not to mention " the Inſignificance of them.

" Some Methods of *Loading* and *Lock-* " *ing-up*, ſcarce to be preſerved even at a " Review.

" The *Square* very defective in its Or- " der both Standing and Marching, and " dangerous for a Retreat.

" For

" For theſe, and ſome more Reaſons, " I have endeavoured in another Place, to " give a kind of Hint towards a new Plan " of Exerciſe, to which I refer the Rea- " der."

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 137.

Let us reflect a little to what we ought to reduce the Manual Exerciſe, that the Battalion ſhould perform nothing but what is *eſſential:* The principal Object of the Manual Exerciſe ought to be this, *viz.* To inform the Soldier how to load in the moſt expeditious way; 2dly, To keep up his *Fire* or make his *Diſcharge*, as Occaſion ſhall offer; 3dly, To accuſtom him never to fire without Command, or taking a proper Aim, ſo as not to throw away his Ammunition without doing Execution, which frequently happens to Troops who are not trained in this Manner; 4thly, To make him fire at a Mark againſt a Wall, or Target, that he may know what Progreſs he makes: This Expence is very ſmall, yet neceſſary, and all elſe of little Conſequence.

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" The above-mentioned Practice is cer-
" tainly the moſt eſſential in Action; The
" leſs a Soldier has to do, the better he
" will perform it; but yet there are other
" Things not unneceſſary, nor do I think
" any thing in our *Manual Exerciſe* ſu-
" perfluous."

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 159.

Moſt Regiments have a peculiar Me-thod of their own, which muſt neceſſarily be, when they have no fixed and written Regulation to reform their *different* Opi-nions.

Ibid. Page 163.

Our Exerciſes ought to have no other View than to render the Troops diſciplined, and trained to perform all their Evolutions, to act offenſively or defenſively in all Situa-tions and Places: It is to this they ought only to be attached, and they ſhould omit every Thing that is ſuperfluous: It is this Inſtruction and Hability of performing the different

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different Movements, that diſtinguiſhes *regular Veteran Troops* from *Militia*.

Vauban. Traitè de la Guerre en Gen. Vol. ii. Page 117.

We ſhould begin by teaching a Soldier to carry his Arms well, to march firm and upright, and to be ſteady on his Feet, to load his Firelock quick, and to fire properly; but the moſt eſſential is to teach him how to file off, to form Battalions of all Kinds, and to perform all Kinds of Evolutions, as well to oppoſe Cavalry in an open Country, as to retire before an Enemy ſuperior in Numbers, by obſerving his Order of Battle, and keeping a continual Fire.

There are an hundred other Movements in the Infantry as uſeful on different Occaſions, but we ought never to have them performed without explaining to the Soldiers the *Meaning*, and the *Benefit* that may be drawn from them; by this Manner the Troops are inticed into Diſcipline,

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and are ready to perform what is requiſite on all Occaſions.

" We ſhould always make a Battalion " conſcious of its own Force, and of what " little Conſequence an Attack of Cavalry " can be againſt them, even in an open " Plain, provided they preſerve their Or- " der and remain firm. To the Shame " of the Infantry be it, that we cannot " deſtroy the Idea among them, that Ca- " valry is the moſt dangerous to them; " although intelligent People muſt know, " that it is little to be feared where the " Infantry is well diſciplined and com- " manded by good Officers."

Mar. Puyſegur, Page 60.

As Engagements may happen in all Kinds of Places, the *Romans* not only exerciſed their Soldiers in the open Plain, but in Defilès, narrow Straights, and Paſſes, in which it would be difficult to march and preſerve their Order; that being obliged to fight in ſuch Places, they might by this Habitude be

be leſs expoſed to Confuſion, which the Novelty might occaſion.

Vegecius Inſtit. Mil.

It was not in the *even Plain* alone, that the *Romans* paraded, they ordered their Soldiers into difficult and uneven Places, where they ſhould aſcend or deſcend a Mountain, to prepare them for all Kinds of Accidents, and to form them for all the different Movements that the *Site* of the Ground might require.

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 236.

All that our Troops learn at Exerciſe, either the Manual or Evolutions, *&c.* is taught on a *choice* and *even* Ground, proper for the Purpoſe, where every Thing is without Diſturbance, where nothing thwarts you, where you give your Soldiers all the Time neceſſary to perform your Orders; they, on their Part, being attentive to the Word of Command, which they can diſtinctly receive: But (beſides, that what you ſhew them is of little Service) can we imagine they will perform the ſame Things

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in all Places, that they can attend to Command, and in the Heat of Action have the ſame Preſence of Mind?

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 233.

When Brigades are ordered to march each Battalion is reduced into Diviſions, which muſt depend greatly on the Ground for the Number of Files in each: Some are divided into Four or Eight, half of the Captains are poſted in the Front, half in the Rear of the Column; as to the Subalterns, they are diſperſed to all the Diviſions. The Front arrives at the Spot appointed by the General; if it is a narrow Paſs, he orders them to march (ſuppoſe) by ſuch a Road, or ſuch a *Defilè*, and to advance and charge the Enemy; this Defilè I ſuppoſe to be Four, Six, or Eight Yards at moſt, in Breadth; this Battalion marches through the Defilè, and if the Ground does not admit of their Forming, they attack in Column: This Battalion that appears in Order, is in the worſt Diſpoſition imaginable for fighting, on account of the Ground. I deſire to know why

why half the Captains are diſpoſed at the Head of ſo ſmall a Front, and half in the Rear of the Whole, ſo that not one Captain remains from the firſt Rank to the laſt, nor any Subaltern at his proper Poſt? The Front that makes the Attack I ſuppoſe is not above Eight Yards in Breadth, the Column of the Battalion perhaps an Hundred or more: Why are not the Captains with each Diviſion, whether they attack in Column or form the Battalion? What I mention is not uncommon, eſpecially in Affairs of POST, and yet we never pay a proper Attention to it. Of what Service can our Exercife be held, when it omits thoſe Things that are moſt eſſential?

Vegecius, Page 48.

Reaſon will inform us, that we ought often to practice in the Leiſure of Peace, what we ſhould know how to perform in the Heat of Action.

"If we ſum up the Reaſons of a Soldier's Miſbehaviour at Exerciſe or Review, we ſhall find *Careleſſneſs* the "prin-

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" principal; for ſuppoſing him to be well " *drill'd*, it cannot proceed from *Igno-* " *rance:* Next to this we may add a De- " pendance on the *Inattention* of the Of- " ficers; but if every Officer in the Rear, " during the Time of Exerciſe, was care- " fully to obſerve the Delinquents, and " proſecute them to Puniſhment, without " Favour or Affection, it would make " them more cautious for the future. " Want of Attention when under Arms " is moſt blameable in a Soldier.

" Can any thing be more hurtful to the " Eye, than to ſee ſeveral Men in a Bat- " talion *recover* their Arms, when they " ought to lie upon the PRESENT at the " Flam of the Drum for FIRE, or to " *ſhoulder* when they ought to *ſecure* their " Firelocks? This can't be for want of " Knowledge, and yet it very frequently " happens.

" Our Exerciſe is beautiful when well " performed, but ſurely the many inex- " plicit *Ruffles* and *Flams* don't contribute " much

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"much to that Beauty: The Firing de-
"pends chiefly on the Officers, who ſhould
"be very punctual as to their Turn to
"Fire, to make their Men come down to
"their PRESENT together, and level
"well; alſo to give them proper Time
"before the Word FIRE. I have ſeen
"a Platoon commanded by a *Serjeant* be-
"have better than any other in the whole
"Battalion; but when the Officers are all
"*au fait* at their Buſineſs, the Soldiers
"will always do their Duty properly. I
"muſt obſerve, that the Serjeant's Pla-
"toon might perhaps behave better on
"account of the Men being acquainted
"with his Manner, being of the ſame
"Company with him, and moſt frequent-
"ly commanded by him. It very ſeldom
"happens that an Officer is poſted to the
"Company *he belongs to*; but as I intend
"to ſpeak more at large on this Particu-
"lar in another Place, I ſhall ſay no more
"on that Head at preſent."

Vegecius,

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Vegecius, Page 50.

If the *well-trained* Soldier is arduous for Engagement, ſo does the *untaught* fear it: Who will deny that Diſcipline is ſuperior to Strength? If we neglect or deſpiſe that Diſcipline and Experience, where will be the Difference between the *Soldier* and the *Peaſant?*

Ibid. Page 54.

They who wiſh for Peace, muſt prepare for War: They who would aſpire to Victory, let them form their Soldiers for it: They who would engage Succeſs, let them act on Principle, not truſt to Hazard. No one will dare to inſult a Power whoſe ſuperior Addreſs for Action is ſo well known.

Ibid. Page 82.

There is one Thing which we ought always to remember, *viz.* That no one need deſpair of effecting thoſe Things which have been already performed.

Mar.

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Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 255.

Once more, let not Obſtinacy prevail, but let us reflect on what we ſee practiſed by others, that we may adopt the Good, and quit what we find unſerviceable or hurtful.

Vegecius Pref. Inſ. Mil. p. 5.

With great Reaſon do we praiſe that Thirſt of Knowledge, or rather that Superiority of Reaſon in the *Romans*, always ready to abandon what they found defective in their own Diſcipline, and to enrich themſelves with the Method and Practice of the Enemy, when more advantageous.

Santa Cruz, Vol. i. p. 401.

I have remarked that all our Regiments perform their Evolutions as *ſlow* as poſſible; I ſhould think it of more Service if they were accuſtomed to *march faſter*, for Expedition is commonly neceſſary to prevent an Enemy ſeizing on ſome advantageous Poſt; and if I dare contradict the *common received Opinion*, I ſhould ſay, That the

the *Wheelings* are ſeldom of any Service if not performed quick: The Reaſon is plain, this Evolution is made to hinder any Part of the Army from being flanked, or to take the Enemy in Flank, and if they (the Enemy) march at the ſame Time, with the ſame Intent, it is certain that the moſt expeditious will ſucceed in the Enterprize.

Traitè des Evol. Mil. Mr. Bombelles, Page 37.

The Precipitation wherewith a Soldier is at preſent obliged to load his Firelock, does not admit of his *Ramming down the Charge*; nor of *Preſenting* properly, ſo that his Fire may take place: The Barrel of his Piece ſometimes grow ſo hot, that it often occaſions Accidents, and perhaps diſables him from further Service; perhaps the Barrel may burſt, or not throw the Ball above Thirty Paces; in ſhort, the Hurry confuſes him, he minds not the Word of Command, nor knows he what he is about: What muſt follow?—*Diſorder.*

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That precious *Sang Froid*, ſo neceſſary to a Military Man, ſhould prompt us to calm that dangerous Precipitation, by recommending Silence to our Soldiers, and to take a proper time in Loading, and wait the Word of Command, that they may point their *Fire* where they wiſh to execute; this will diſorder the *Enemy*, the other but diſorders *themſelves*.

CHAP.

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CHAPTER VI.

SCHEME *of* EXERCISE.

" AS the *Point de Vue* in all *Exercise* " ought to be the training up our " Soldiers to the different Movements *re-* " *quisite in Action*, and nothing more, I " fear there are many Articles still sub- " sisting in our present Method that might " without Danger be exploded. Let us " ask only this Question, Can it be so " practised in an *Engagement?* I believe " many Particulars will be answered in " the *Negative*; then, of what Use are " those Particulars?

" For this Reason I have endeavoured " to draw up a Scheme, which shall bet- " ter wear the Face of Reality by suppo- " sing an Enemy in Front, and varying " the Disposition as Necessity or the sup- " posed *Manœuvre* of the Enemy shall " require.

" In

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" In the firſt Place, when the Officers " appointed to command Platoons, are " order'd to their Poſts, the Supernu- " meraries ſhould be in the Rear; Every " one attach'd to a particular Platoon at the " oppoſite Angle to the Officer com- " manding it; one Serjeant on the Angle " in the Rear of the Officer commanding " the Platoon, another on the Angle in " the Front of the Supernumerary, the " Major and Orderly Drums in the *Rear*; " *Pioneers* making the *Reſerve* for the " *Colours*, Secondly, the Manœuvre of " the Regiment might be regulated by a " Drum placed at a Diſtance in the Front, " and ſuppoſed to belong to the *Enemy*, " from whoſe different Beats (under the " Orders of the *Reviewing General)* the " Regiment may oppoſe the proper Diſ- " poſition, *viz.* After the Manual Ex- " erciſe is over and the Officers called to " the Front, the General's Drum ſhall be- " gin the Signal, and proceed as follows, " *viz.*

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General's Drum.	Regiment's Drum.
A March,	To Arms,
To Arms,	A Preparative,
Retreat,	A March,
A March,	A Retreat,
A Retreat,	A March,
A Long March,	A Long Ruffle,
A Long March,	A March,
A Quick March,	A Retreat,
To Arms,	A Long Ruffle,
A Dragoon March,	A Long Role,
A Dragoon Retreat,	A Long Role,
	A Preparative.

Explanation.

General, A March, | Regiment, To Arms.

"By the March from the General's "Drum, I suppose the Enemy advancing, "on which the Regiment forms in Order "of Battle."

General

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Gen[l]. To Arms. | Reg[t]. A Preparative.

"I ſuppoſe the Enemy forming in the "Front, the Regiment beats a Prepara-"tive, and Fires twice ſtanding."

Gen[l]. A Retreat. | Reg[t]. A March.

"I ſuppoſe the Enemy (not able to "withſtand our Fire) Retreating,—Re-"giment Fires twice advancing."

Gen[l]. A March. | Reg[t]. A Retreat.

"I ſuppoſe the Enemy recovering their "Order, or ſuſtained by their ſecond "Line—Regiment Fires twice Retreat-"ing."

Gen[l]. A Retreat. | Reg[t]. A March.

"I ſuppoſe the Enemy diſordered in "the Purſuit—The Regiment Faces "about, Fire once by Sub-Diviſions,

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" march up briſkly to their Ground,
" Bayonets charged Breaſt-high."

Genl. A long March. | Regt. A long Ruffle.

" I ſuppoſe the Enemy in an incloſ'd
" Country or Village, or behind a Defile
" neceſſary to be forc'd—Regiment wheels
" on the Center and forms a Column."

Genl. A long March. | Regt. A March.

" I ſuppoſe the Enemy retiring—
" Regiment Fires once advancing."

Genl. A quick March. | Regt. A Retreat.

" I ſuppoſe an Ambuſcade or vigorous
" Attack of the Enemy, wherein the
" Regiment is obliged to Retire, Fire
" onee Retreating."

Genl. To Arms. | Regt. Long Ruffle.

" I ſuppoſe the Enemy after gaining a
" Champain Ground offering Battle—
" Regiment

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" Regiment reduces the Column and forms " the Battalion—Fire by Grand Divi- " ſions once, the left Wing on arriving " on their Ground, the right Center after " facing."

Gen^{l}. A Dragoon March.	Reg^{t}. A long Role from all the Drums.

" I ſuppoſe a Charge of Cavalry a- " gainſt a Line of Foot, cut off from " their own Cavalry—Regiment forms " the Square; Fire twice, once Standing, " once Marching."

Gen^{l}. A Dragoon Retreat.	Reg^{t}. A long Role from all the Drums.

" I ſuppoſe the Enemy's Horſe re- " puls'd, and retiring—Regiment redu- " ces the Square and forms a Batta- " lion."

Regimental Drum. | A Preparative.

" I ſuppoſe a Rejoicing for Victory,
" &c. &c. &c. Regiment fires a Volley."

" *N. B.* Theſe different Evolutions not to be fixed
" as at preſent, but varied according to the Pleaſure of
" the Reviewing General."

" The Regiment ſhould be always exer-
" ciſed by the Commanding Officer during
" the whole Firing, He ſignifying his plea-
" ſure to the Major by different Poſitions
" of his Eſpontoon, which the Major ſhall
" then perform either by Word of Com-
" mand or Beat of Drum.

" *Viz. Eſpontoon Planted*—Regiment
" ſtands faſt.

" *Eſpontoon — Spear forward*—Regi-
" ment March.

" *Eſpontoon—Spear Rearward*—Regi-
" ment Retreats, &c. &c. &c.

" When

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" When the Major wants the Regiment " to March faſt, he muſt order the Drum- " mer to beat the firſt five Strokes very " quick, and this muſt be recommended " to the Attention of the Officers and " Soldiers, and frequently practiſed by " them; *Vice Verſa*, a ſlow March; the " ſame to be obſerved in the Retreat.

" To this Exerciſe, I would on every " Opportunity add the *Cavalry* in their " different Diſpoſitions, and by that " Means, endeavour to diveſt both Horſe " and Foot of thoſe *unnatural* Prejudices " which they too commonly entertain " againſt each other. I would let them " know, and practice, how eſſential and " how neceſſary their mutual Aſſiſtance " is, and in what Manner they are to de- " pend upon each other when in the " Face of an Enemy.

At preſent our Infantry are not all " acquainted with the Benefit ariſing " from the Aſſiſtance of the *Cavalry*,

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" nor are the latter conſcious of the Se-
" curity and Advantage they acquire by
" the former; They are Exerciſed by
" themſelves, and are for ever *(during*
" *Peace)* ignorant of their Connection.
" Should this be appov'd, I could re-
" commend a Scheme by which it might
" be put in Execution.

Reflexions Militaires par M. Santa Cruz.

We ought among other neceſſary Employments for the Soldier during Peace, to accuſtom him to open or break Ground in the manner of Trenches, to teach him how to make and lay Faſcines, (for the fording Rivers, or filling up Ditches) to plant Piquets, to know the Uſe of Gabions for Entrenchments, *&c. &c.*, For when there is a Neceſſity of doing theſe Duties in the Face of an Enemy, the Troops, who are not well exerciſed in them, are often confuſed, and do them either imperfectly or too ſlow.

On

On the Use of the

HOLLOW SQUARE.

" AS it is not conſiſtent with my
" Situation to find Fault with
" any Part of the Exerciſe we
" are ordered to practice, I did not omit
" the *Hollow Square*, tho' I muſt confeſs
" I diſapprove it, as being extremely de-
" fective in many Reſpects, particularly
" the *Angles*; and alſo dangerous in Caſe
" of a vigorous Attack on any *one Face*
" of the Square, which muſt inevitably
" (if once broke) deſtroy the *Whole*, the
" others being rendered incapable of de-
" fending themſelves, they making Face
" outwards and oppoſing their Force on
" all Sides to the ſurrounding Enemy:
" In this Caſe the Column or Party that
" has pierced one *Face*, immediately falls

" on

" on the Rear of the remaining Three,
" who are otherwiſe employed by the
" Enemy in the Front.

" Let us examine it according to our
" *preſent Practice*, with the Grenadiers
" covering the Angles, the Square ſtand-
" ing.

" After the Angles have fired, it is
" evident, that *Eight Platoons are diſ-*
" *qualified for Action altogether*, I mean
" the Four Grenadier Platoons, and the
" Right Platoon of each Face, who re-
" cover their Arms and wheel out to ad-
" mit the Grenadiers into the Square.
" This would be impracticable in the
" Face of an Enemy, who would take
" that Opportunity to charge the Angles,
" *incapable of Reſiſtance*; Obſerve them
" Marching, they are every Moment
" liable to Confuſion; One Face march-
" ing too faſt, the Flank or Rear Faces
" giving way; or yielding to the Attack
" of the Enemy in Column; Uneven
" Ground, Defilès, or the like, would be
" de-

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" deſtructive to their Order, and obnoxi-
" ous to their Retreat, which is, what,
" in a *Dernier Reſort*, would be the
" moſt neceſſary.

" In a *Review* I would perform every
" thing that is, and omit every thing
" that is not, practicable in *real* Action.

" I have read *Folard's Traité de la*
" *Colonne*, but ſhall not give any Judg-
" ment, on the Benefit or Diſadvantage
" it may bring; It will not become one
" in my Situation to treat of Things
" ſo ſuperior to my Experience; All that
" I ſhall mention concerning it is, that
" ſuch a Diſpoſition may ſome time or
" other be convenient, and I think we
" could with Eaſe provide the neceſſary
" Arms *(De Longeur)* for that Buſineſs,
" without robbing our Battalions of the
" leaſt Force; I mean our *Hatchet-Men*,
" whoſe Firelocks, are uſeleſs to them,
" and who in our Exerciſe ſtand idle and
" bare Spectators; if theſe were armed
" with the *Partizan* which *Folard* men-

" tions,

"tions, they might without Difficulty be "brought to the Head of the Column, "and be of the Service *Folard* would "recommend.

"The *Hollow Square* has in ſome Degree "engaged the Attention of ſeveral Gentle- "men of infinitely greater Knowledge "in the Military Service than I can pre- "tend to; Every one agrees that the pre- "ſent Method is very defective, yet no "Perſon has ventured to propoſe an "Amendment: *Private Attention* ſeldom "produces *Publick Emulation*; Therefore, "Reader, defective as I am, let me en- "treat your Clemency for my Preſump- "tion, while you peruſe the following "Attempt."

CHAP-

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CHAPTER VII.

Scheme for the HOLLOW SQUARE.

"SUPPOSE each Battalion Company complete in the Field, Rank "and File 68, making in Battalion 204 "File, giving 12 Platoons of 13 File, "and 4 Platoons of 12.—Grenadier Company 68, making 22 File—giving, when "subdivided, 3 Platoons of 6 File, and "1 of 5 ditto.

Method of Performing it.

Form the Square.

"Stand faſt, but be attentive to the "next Signal.

Flam.

"Face, to form the Square by Files "as uſual.

Long

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Long Role.

" Form the Square by Files, Grena-
" diers in the Center of each Face, as in
" Fig. 1.

Flam.

" Face outwards and Dreſs.

To Arms.

" Grenadiers march into the Front
" about eight Paces, Center Platoons
" wheel to the Right and Left outwards
" from the Center, covering the wheel'd
" Flank with the Grenadiers, the Front
" Rank Men of the other Flank ſerving
" as the Pivot, as in Fig. 2.

Preparative.

" Fire as follows;
Four *Grenadiers.*
Four *Right* Platoons.
Four *Left* Platoons.

Four

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Four *Right* Center ditto.
Four *Left* Center ditto.

N. B. The Center Platoons wheel up in the Firing and open the Angle, ſo that only the Rear Rank is covered by the Grenadiers, as in Fig. 3. Retire after Firing, and cloſe the Angle as before.

The Retreat.

" At the firſt Stroke of the ſecond Di-
" viſion of the Retreat, the Center Pla-
" toons of the Right and Left Faces wheel
" backwards, and join the Face, firſt let-
" ting the Grenadiers of the Flank Faces
" into the Square, as a Reſerve on any
" Emergency; the ſame Man as before
" ſerving as Pivot. At the Recommence-
" ment of the Retreat, the Right and Left
" Platoons of the Front and Rear face
" to the Right and Left inwards; the
" Flanks go to the Right about, and the
" whole march to contract the Square, as
" in Fig. 4. Center Platoons of the Front
" and Rear Faces wheel backwards and
" join Back to Back, the Front Rank Man
" of each wheel'd Flank, ſerving as the
" Pivot,

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" Pivot, taking Care not to open from " the Right and Left Platoons.

" At the laſt Stroke of the ſecond Di- " viſion of the Retreat, the Grenadiers " face to the Right about, the wheel'd " Platoons to the Right and Left in- " wards, and march quick into the Square, " the other Platoons facing outwards.

Point of War.

" The Grenadiers face outwards to the " Right about, their File Platoons ſtand " faſt, the Grenadiers making Part of the " Faces. *Vide* Fig. 4.

Retreat.

" *Drums* and *Colours* with the Rear " Face, the whole Face to the Rear, (*now* " *become the Front*) but ſtand faſt, Gre- " nadiers and *File-Platoons* of the (*now*) " Front Face, march ſlowly out of the " Square, when the Rear of the *File-* " *Platoons* has paſſed the Square.

Pre-

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Preparative.

" The whole ſtands faſt, Grenadiers " fire, *File-Platoons* fire, Right and Left " Platoons fire.

Retreat.

" The Grenadiers and *File-Platoons* " that fired ſtand faſt; Square marches, " except the Grenadiers and *File-Pla-* " *toons* of the (*now*) Rear Face, who " face outwards on the Commencement " of the Retreat, when the Square has " gained the Rear of the *File-Platoons.*

Preparative.

" The whole ſtands faſt, Grenadiers " fire, *File-Platoons* fire, face inwards " and march quick into the Square. *Vide* " Fig. 5. Right and Left Platoons fire, " and go to the Right about.

Retreat.

" Square Marches.

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" *N. B.* In Fig. 3. Suppoſe the Square " not equally attacked on all Sides, the " Grenadiers on the weakeſt Attack might " be received into the Square, as a Re- " ſerve on any Emergency, Center Pla- " toons wheel back and join the Line, " which will then be ſtronger than the " Faces of the preſent old Square; their " Angles being cover'd by the wheel'd " Platoons on their Flanks, Grenadiers " received into the Marching Square alſo " as Reſerves, and to contract the Ex- " tent in caſe of Defilè or Paſs.

" The Reader will, I dare ſay, diſco- " ver a great many Faults and undigeſted " Notions in this Scheme of mine, but " then let him recollect that I ſtill adhere " to my *principal Deſign*, mentioned in " my Addreſs to the Gentlemen of the " Army; not ſo much to *recommend* or " *adviſe* any particular Circumſtance, as " to rouſe other People of more Capacity " to a Conſideration of theſe Things. " This is all my View, and if I ſucceed,

" it

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"It will not be from this Scheme, but "from its *Conſequences* that I claim a "Merit.

"The Hollow Square is certainly uſe- "ful where you have a Convoy or Bag- "gage to defend, but where you are free "from theſe Incumbrances, I really think "a *Solid Oblong*, of what Breadth you "pleaſe more than Six Men, with a Di- "viſion in Front and one in the Rear, "ſeems the moſt ſimple and advantageous "for all manner of Ground."

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CHAPTER VIII.

Companies commanded by the reſpective Officers.

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. Page 7.

IT is certain, that Officers and Soldiers who belong to the ſame Company, and who are thoroughly acquainted one with another, have an Emulation and an Obligation of doing their Duty, leſt their Comrades ſhould reproach them for the contrary.

Ibid. Page 60.

We find in *Vegecius*, that, among the *Romans*, every Officer charged at the Head of his own Company, and that they might be the more diſcernable to their Men, every Centurion had a peculiar Device on his Caſque, the private Soldiers bearing theirs on the Shield, as a diſtinguiſhing Mark amongſt each other.

Ibid.

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Ibid. Page 204.

When Officers and Soldiers of the ſame Company charge together, the Soldier will never venture to relax from his Duty or quit his Poſt, the Officers would in a Moment perceive it, his Comrades would reproach him with it, and he would never dare to return among them; for there is a *Point of Honour* among the Soldiers of a Company: Beſides this, when Officers command at the Head of their own Companies, and there is a Likelihood of their being detached upon any Occaſion by themſelves, the Companies will march more compleat to Action; for a Captain will not ſuffer his Men to idle with the Baggage, but will take Care to have the beſt and braveſt Men with himſelf: Every Company will be a kind of Detachment, ready formed, to diſpoſe of as Occaſion ſhall require, without being obliged to turn out ſo many Men from each Company, as is our abſurd Practice at this Day: All the Captains in the Battalion would be ſo many Majors, to execute in

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an Inſtant the Orders of the Commanding Officer, at the firſt Word or Signal.

Without this Diſpoſition, the Officers never charge at the Head of their *own* Companies: All the Officers and Soldiers are diſtributed thro' the Battalion, which at firſt Sight appears in good Order, but if we enter into an Examination of the different Parts, we ſhall find they are all irregular; thoſe that behave well cannot be diſtinguiſhed, there is no Emulation, and a great deal of Confuſion.

Ibid. Page 235.

There is nothing in my Propoſition that is ſo very different from ſome Part of our *Modern Practice*, it is only this; On the forming the Battalion, all the Officers ſhall be fixed at their proper Poſts (i. e. *their Companies*) and a Company to be looked upon as one File, ſo that when the Battalion is told off in Diviſions, each Diviſion ſhall be formed of one *intire* Company, with its reſpective Officers. As for Example, when we form large Detachments

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ments of Grenadier Companies, I ſuppoſe them Thirty or Forty, to attack a Body of the Enemy; on the firſt Appearance of Action, the Commanding Officer diſpoſes them into *Battalions*, conſiſting of perhaps Ten or Twelve Companies each; when the Companies are formed in Line of Battle, each one makes a Diviſion, and thus is the Battalion formed; all the Officers are with their own Companies at this time; every Company is a diſtinct File, nor do the Soldiers mix at all with others of a different Regiment: If another Detachment is neceſſary, ſuch a Company is ordered to march; it files off, attended by its proper Officers, without interfering with the reſt. This is the Model I would propoſe for forming our Battalions; ſince this is our Practice with our *Grenadiers*, who are our choice Troops, what ſubſtantial Reaſon can we give for not practiſing the ſame with regard to the reſt of our *Battalion?* When theſe Details are duly weighed and conſidered, we ſhall find that the Order I propoſe is the moſt perfect, the other nothing but Confuſion.

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" I don't doubt but there are many good " and ſubſtantial Reaſons for rejecting the " above Diſpoſition, or we ſhould other- " wiſe have adopted it long ago; but yet " I think there are ſome Circumſtances " attending it, that ſeem to promiſe happy " Conſequences, *viz.* In an Action, there " would be a *Mutual Dependance* between " Officer and Soldier, and the firſt will " better know where to place a Confidence, " or Diffidence, in regard to the latter; " One or Two Companies would be more " ready on an immediate Exigence, than " a Detachment from the whole Regi- " ment, which would require Time to " make up: Upon an Alarm, or at Night, " a Regiment would be ſooner formed, " all the Officers know their Poſts, and " inſtantly ſee if all their Men are under " Arms: In an Action the Soldier will " more eaſily rally, and by keeping to his " Officer, be at, or at leaſt near his Poſt; " it would raiſe an Emulation in each " Company to ſurpaſs the others, and " every Individual would fear to offend, " when

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" when his Officer could, by *Name*, re-
" buke him for his Misbehaviour.

" On this Foundation might be grafted
" a Scheme for the more readily form-
" ing a Battalion for Action, without the
" tedious and dangerous Method now
" practised of *compleating the File*, telling
" off the *Rear Half Files*, the *Platoons*,
" *Subdivisions*, and the *Faces of the*
" *Square*, and such like dilatory Circum-
" stances. *Imprimis*; — The Battalion
" should consist of Sixteen Companies,
" with Two Companies of Grenadiers;
" each Company should march to the Pa-
" rade with Files compleat and even num-
" bered (as 12, 14, 16, or 20); by this
" you avoid the Trouble of compleating
" the Files, and telling off the Rear Half
" Files, each Company would be a Pla-
" toon, and know its *Firing*; two Com-
" panies would make a Subdivision, each
" would know what Face of the Square
" it belonged to, and what Firing in the
" Square.

" As

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" As this muſt always be the ſame " without any Variation, ſo would the " Battalion be ready for Exerciſe the Mo- " ment the Companies were joined ; the " Grenadier Companies would be ready " on the Flanks of the Battalion ; nor " would it require more Time to go thro' " the Firings, after coming out of the " different Streets of the Camp, than to " *Fix Bayonets* and *Cloſe the Rear Ranks*, " which would be done in leſs than a Mi- " nute : The Commanding Officer of the " Company to fire the Platoon and the " Supernumeraries in the Rear.

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CHAPTER IX.

Of ARTILLERY.

" HOW low was our Condition till
" very lately, in regard to this Ar-
" ticle * : We had, as we might ſay, a
" large Train, diſtributed throughout the
" Kingdom of *Ireland*, of Field Pieces,
" and alſo Battering Cannon of different
" Calibres, but of what Uſe? What Ser-
" vice would they have been to us, who
" had no People capable of working them?
" Should we not rather apprehend a Dan-
" ger from them, in caſe they had fallen
" into the Hands of our Enemies, who
" would better know how to turn them
" to our Diſadvantage? Let us enquire
" who were the People that ſerved our
" Artillery; the Gunners, Matroſſes, *&c.*
" We had no regular Company of Artil-
" lery.

* This Branch has at laſt engaged the Attention of the Government, who have eſtabliſhed a Company for its Service.

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" lery. From whence proceeded their " Knowledge in this Buſineſs? Had they " received the *Theory* by *Inſtruction* or " *Application?* Or had they *Practice* and " *Experience* by *Exerciſe?* None of ei- " ther, but what was neceſſary on a Feſ- " tival, or a Day of Rejoicing. *The* " *Name of Cannon is a Bugbear, unleſs* " *aſſiſted by the Hability of its Attendance.*

" HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ſome time " ago propoſed that each Regiment of Foot " ſhould be always attended with two " *Field Pieces*; it was a Scheme worthy " of the Projector, and muſt have been of " Benefit to the Service. In 1745 our " Soldiers not only ſaw, but felt the In- " convenience of not underſtanding the " Management of Cannon; for this Rea- " ſon, I would propoſe to remedy that " Want of Knowledge in the Soldiers, and " conſequently have our Artillery better " provided and ſerved.

" The Method is this: Each Regiment " ſhould have two ſmall Field Cannon,

" ſo

" ſo as to be moved in the Exerciſe by " the appointed Attendants, *viz.* one Man " from each Company beſides the Pioneers: " By often changing theſe Men and put- " ting others on that Duty, the whole " Regiment in time would be brought to " underſtand the Management of them, " and the moſt expert might be ſelected " for extraordinary Caſes or Reviews; by " this Means the Officers (aſhamed of an " Ignorance their Soldiers would deſpiſe) " will be brought to ſtudy ſo eſſential a " Branch of their Buſineſs, which few " now think worth their while; our Ar- " tillery, inſtead of being hoarded up in " the Arſenal, would be of *real Service*; " and we ſhould be upon an Equality with " our Enemies, who lately made us feel " their Superiority in this Article.

" The Adjutant and an Officer of each " Regiment in the Service might attend at " *Woolwich*, or whereſoever HIS ROYAL " HIGHNESS ſhould direct, for a Time, " until they were able to communicate the " proper

" proper Knowledge to their reſpective
" Corps.

" Many an ingenious Man, who un-
" derſtands the Mathematics, Gunnery,
" &c. might be found, who now for
" want of Employment would be glad to
" attend five or ſix young Officers at their
" Country Quarters, at half a Guinea each
" *per* Month, or leſs.

" Was this the Caſe, the Character of
" an Officer in *private Life*, would not
" be held in ſo low an Eſtimation among
" the reſt of the World, which is occa-
" ſioned by the contracted Habit of Idle-
" neſs, and their being the only People in
" Employment who are careleſs in obſer-
" ving the Duties of their Profeſſion."

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CHAPTER X.

Of SOLDIERS.

" A SOLDIER ſhould be brave, vigorous, careful, and obedient " to all his Officers, from the General to " the Corporal, and obey the Orders of " the latter as if coming from the Mouth " of the former, as *in Reality they do*; " the Corporal being only the Means by " which they are conveyed: He ſhould " take Care that his Uniform as well as " other Apparel be neat and clean, his " Arms and Accoutrements bright and in " good Order, the Uſe of which he ought " diligently to ſtudy, and alſo all his dif- " ferent Duties: He ſhould be Maſter of " all the Beats of the Drum, and on the " Inſtant obey them: He ſhould diligent- " ly attend his Colours on all Occaſions: " The Limitation of his Furlow ſhould " be religiouſly obſerved: His Time for

" Food

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" Food and Sleep regulated, not by his " *Will*, but by his *Leiſure*. When Cen- " tinel he ſhould be alert, and obſerve his " Orders exactly and inviolably; aſk no " Reaſons for them, or dare to think " them of little Importance. The Ex- " cuſe of a Soldier convicted of quitting, " or ſleeping on his Poſt, frequently is, " that *he thought* no Accident or bad Con- " ſequence could attend it. How abſurd! " The *Neceſſity* of his being there poſted, " is evident by his being *ordered* there. " Suppoſe it in Time of Peace, there might " (though unknown to him) be a large " Quantity of Gunpowder, the Money, " Arms, or Accoutrements of the Regi- " ment, and many other Things that " perhaps his Officer might not think " proper to inform him of.—*It was in* " *his Orders, let that ſuffice.*"

Mar. Saxe, Page 31.

As to our Soldiers, it is a great Error to believe they cannot be formed as obedient or as well diſciplined as the *Germans*. I have ſeen them among the *Pruſſians*, whoſe

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whoſe daily Diſcipline is moſt ſevere, and among whom the leaſt *Fauxpas*, or the leaſt Negligence is puniſh'd with an hundred Laſhes.

" I believe there are no Men more ca-
" pable, or better diſpoſed to perform
" their Duty than our own; and yet there
" are People who deem the leaſt Devia-
" tion from the old Cuſtoms impractica-
" ble: I was once ſpeaking of the Regu-
" larity, Attention, and Exactneſs of the
" ſecond Troop of *Grenadier Guards*,
" where I had the Honour to ſerve du-
" ring Part of the laſt War in *Flanders*,
" and was told it would be impoſſible for
" a Battalion of Foot to be ſo modelled;
" I can't find the Reaſon, nor do I be-
" lieve it."

Vegecius, Page 44.

Leſt, in a Confuſion (which a Battle may occaſion) the Soldiers ſhould ſtray from their Comrades, every *Cohort* had its Shields painted in a Manner peculiar to itſelf.

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" The ſame Service would ariſe to us " if our Soldiers were diſtinguiſhed by " the Number of their Regiment, in ſome " conſpicuous Part of their Uniforms; the " Grenadiers are ſo already by their Caps, " why not the Battalion? The Number " of Regiments (eſpecially Red and Yel- " low) are ſo alike, that it is ſcarce poſſi- " ble to diſtinguiſh one from another."

Vauban Traitè de la Guerre en Gen^l. Vol. ii. Page 118.

As to the Choice of Men, we are to ſuppoſe the Colonel to be the Director; In this Caſe the Height of a Man is not to be regarded; Provided a Soldier is ſtraight in his Limbs, firm, and broad-ſhoulder'd, tho' but five Feet five Inches he may ſerve: When in Battalion, the little Man, who ſtands firm and well under Arms, will give more Pleaſure to a *Connoiſſeur*, than a Rank of tall aukward Fellows, who for the moſt Part are bad Marchers, with their Chins down on their Breaſts, as if they had not Strength to ſupport

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ſupport them; inſtead of which the little Man ſtrives to appear taller than he is, and marches firmly and with Head erect, which gives him a Soldier-like Aſpect. No one can deny that a Man of moderate Size is commonly as brave, if not more ſo, than a tall Man. What I have juſt mentioned ought not however to make us prefer them to tall well-made Men, when we can find them.

" I beg leave to refer the Reader to " the next Chapter of *Corporals*, where " he will find the Duty of a Soldier more " fully explained."

Santa Cruz. Page 262, *Vol. i.*

It would be of infinite Service if a Gunſmith (with an Aſſiſtant) was appointed to each Regiment, and a Carriage provided on a March at the Government's Expence to carry the neceſſary Implements for that Buſineſs. *Vegecius* tells us, that in his Time, there were Carpenters, Smiths, and other Workmen among the Corps;

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Perhaps you'll ſay, that the Regiment of Artillery has them now; To this I anſwer, that theſe are of no Signification, as there are ſeldom any of the Artillery quarter'd with the reſt of the Army; Beſides, they are always occupy'd with their own proper Buſineſs, *viz.* the Artillery; and if they ſhould be diſengaged for any Time, they ſell their Work at ſuch an extravagant Rate that the Pay of a poor Soldier is not ſufficient for the Expence.

" I ſhould imagine that our Soldiers " *Buff Accoutrements* might be altered " much for the better, they are at preſent " broad and heavy, both inconvenient " for the Summer, by Reaſon of their " Warmth and Weight; Would not a " ſmall ſhort Buff, reaching juſt below " the Elbow, be ſufficient to ſupport a " ſmall Cartouche Box, containing about " thirty *Rounds?* Another ſmall Belt "-ſlung from the right Shoulder, ſupport-"; ing a *ſhort thick Blade*, would be of " more Service or at leaſt of leſs Incon-

" venience

" venience for a Foot Soldier than what " is at preſent accepted.

" Why ſhould not our Grenadiers carry " ſmall handled *Hatches* and *Saws* as well " as the *French*?

" I imagine our Soldiers to be as " daring as any in *Europe*, and as active " in Action, notwithſtanding the boaſt- " ed Impetuoſity of the *French* at the " Bayonet, or *His Pruſſian Majeſty*'s " Princely Inſurance of Succeſs to his " own Troops. *Vide Pruſ. Diſcip.*

" We ſhould inſtil into the Heart of " a Soldier, that Obedience is the Foun- " dation of Regularity and Order; that " by this, Diſcipline is maintained; by " this, great Deſigns are executed; and " without it, all is Confuſion and Diſ- " order."

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CHAPTER XI.

Of Corporals.

Service de l'Infanterie M. de Bombelles, L. G. Page 13.

ALTHOUGH the Duty of a *Corporal* differs in many Reſpects from that of a *Serjeant*, there is nevertheleſs ſo much Connection between them, that it is requiſite for the firſt to be able to ſupply the Place of the other in his Abſence, that nothing may obſtruct the neceſſary Care and Duty of the Company, and the Good of the Service in General, which ought to be performed without the leaſt Impediment and with the utmoſt Regularity; So that we ſhould be cautious, not to beſtow the *Knott*, but on brave, ſtrong, ſenſible and experinced Soldiers, who may in Time make good Serjeants; Beſides this, the Corporal, by his Application to his Buſineſs, and his Example of Obedience and Diſcipline, may be of great Service

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vice to the Company; whereas the oppoſite Characters muſt have a different and deſtructive Effect: It is in ſome Meaſure on their Care and Vigilance, that important Truſts are often repoſed, and therefore it is of Conſequence to be careful in the Choice of proper Perſons for this Employment.

A Corporal ought to be very exact in every thing that regards the Service and Good of the Company, to be careful of the Diſcipline, Dreſs, and Appearance of the Soldiers, and endeavour to gain their Reſpect as well as Love, and to be punctually obeyed by them.

One of the moſt eſſential Duties of a Corporal is, to inſtruct the young Recruits in what they ought to know, and obſerve, in regard to Subordination and Diſcipline, particularly on the Rigour of the Articles of War againſt *Mutiny* and *Deſertion*, and of the Reſpect due from them to their Superiors: They ſhould teach them to perform the Manual Exer-

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ciſe gracefully, and explain to them, before they mount Guard, every Thing that regards their Duty, which they may be ignorant of. In the firſt Place, that a Soldier *being Centinel* becomes in that Character more conſiderable, as the Surety of his Poſt conſiſts intirely on his Care and Vigilance; Secondly, that on this Duty he muſt never ſuffer any one but his Corporal to relieve him, nor let any Body approach to touch him; and Thirdly, that he is forbid, on Pain of Death, to *ſleep on his Poſt*, that he ought never to quit his Arms, nor ſuffer any Perſon to lay hold on them, that when he perceives any one, or more Officers together, he ſhould ſtand *Shouldered*, while they are in Sight, " unleſs a Field Officer or ſome other " Perſon to whom a particular Compli- " ment is due; that he ought never to " ſmoak, when Centinel or under Arms, " nor take off his Hat to any Body. A " Corporal ſhould teach them the Method " of *Challenging* any Perſon or Perſons, " whom they ſhall hear or perceive in

" the

"the Night-time, and in what Manner "they are to behave on a Suſpicion of a "Surprize or other bad Intent: Alſo how "to receive *the Rounds*.". They ſhould know that a Centinel, when taken ill on his Poſt, ſhould ſend to his Corporal, and beg to be relieved, he being expreſly forbid to quit his Poſt, of his own accord, on any Pretext whatever. Laſtly, they ſhould be informed that all Soldiers who thro' Cowardice or Treachery, ſhall quit their Poſt of Centinel, ſhall ſuffer Death.

A Corporal ſhould be particularly careful, when planting of Centinels, to ſee that the *Relief* receives his whole Inſtructions, minutely and diſtinctly. The Corporal that is remiſs in this Regularity is worthy of Puniſhment, and yet ſeveral are guilty of this thro' Negligence. They ſometimes do worſe, for they have been known to ſend the Soldiers to relieve one another, without giving themſelves the Pains to accompany them: No Puniſhment can be too ſevere for thoſe who commit

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commit ſuch Faults contrary to the Good of the Service.

" The Corporal is not only the *Voice* " by which the Orders are conveyed " down to the Soldier, he ought alſo to " be an *Eye-witneſs* that they are punctu- " ally obeyed: When a Soldier's Appear- " ance on the Company's Parade, is not " conformable to Orders, the Corporal is " worthy of Blame, as he muſt have " omitted the Duty abſolutely incumbent " on him only, *viz.* that of *Inſpecting* " into the *Appointments* of the Men un- " der his Care; but if, after delivering " them to the Serjeant, any future Faults " ſhall be found by the Officer, then he " is exonerated, and the Blame transferred " to the Serjeant, for the like Neglect."

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CHAPTER XII.

Of Serjeants.

Service de l'Infanterie M. Bombelles, Page 60.

THE Serjeants are the *Soul* of the Company, the *Baſis* of Diſcipline, and the *Organs* of the Service; ſo that we cannot beſtow too much Attention in chuſing proper Subjects for that Character. How many extraordinary Talents ought to meet in one Man? A Serjeant ought (as much as poſſible) to be well made, ſtrong, vigorous, vigilant, active, ſenſible, experienced, brave even to Intrepidity, prudent, and honeſt: He ſhould be as abſolute in his Commands to his Inferiors, as reſpectfully ſubordinate to his Superiors: He ought to apply himſelf to his Duty, and be exact in it, alſo equitable and juſt in his Accounts; for which Reaſon he ought to be Maſter of Writing and Arith-

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Arithmetick, both for the Good of the Service and the Intereſt of his Captain.

A good Serjeant ſhould inſtil a Kind of a Fear, or rather Reſpect into the Soldiers on his Account, and obſerve, never to be too familiar, nor drink or game with them; a too great and frequent Intimacy with his Inferiors being the readieſt Way to deſtroy Subordination. He cannot too much conſider the Genius and Characters of the Soldiers, with their Way of Life and Manners; to reſtrain them in their Vices, and to inſtruct them in what they ought to know, as alſo to make a true Report to their Officers of their good or bad Behaviour. He ought with great Care to ſuppreſs Blaſphemy, Swearing, and Abuſe, and to complain of thoſe who are guilty of that abominable Practice; and principally to impoſe Silence on any one who ſhould recount the Story of paſt Deſertion, or Maroding, *&c.* and make them aſhamed for boaſting of Crimes unworthy a good or honeſt Man.

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There is a Kind of Science in dreſſing a Soldier, in teaching him to carry his Arms gracefully, to make him hold up his Head, and ſtand firm on his Feet, and to make him wear his Cloaths and Hat genteelly; Theſe are Things the Soldiers are too apt to neglect. The Duty in regard to Recruits has been explained in the preceding Chapter of *Corporals*.

It is the Part of a Serjeant to ſee that the Stair-caſe and Barrack Rooms are ſwept every Morning, and cleaned from Dirt; that the Soldiers are all clean and well dreſſed before they go out, whether for Guard or not, that their Hats are well cock'd and their Cloaths whole, with their Arms and Accoutrements in good Order. All theſe little Circumſtances, which appear as ſo many Trifles, are nevertheleſs of great Conſequence; for if the Serjeant is remiſs in theſe Particulars, the Soldier neglects himſelf, becomes dirty, falls ſick, perhaps of ſome filthy Diſtemper, which he communicates to his Comrades.

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At Night the Serjeant ſhould take Care of the Fire and Candle, and not ſuffer any Perſon to play, or ſit up, or make a Noiſe.

A perfect Knowledge of the Manual Exerciſe and all other Duties of the Field, is indiſpenſably neceſſary to a Serjeant: He ſhould obſerve the Behaviour of the private Men when under Arms, and inſtruct or complain of them: He ſhould never paſs by a groſs Crime, nor make any trivial Complaint, or without Foundation; and above every Thing, not give any Perſon Reaſon to complain of him: He ſhould be proper in his Appearance, exact in his Attendance for Orders, and careful in receiving them, that he miſtakes no Article to the Prejudice of the Service, or of the Officers belonging to his Company: He ſhould be the firſt on all Parades, where his Duty calls him, and endeavour to aquit himſelf with Diſcretion and Activity, ſo as to gain the Eſteem of his Officers, and a Love mixed with Reſpect from his Equals and Inferiors.

CHAP-

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CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning the Education, Study, Application, and Behaviour of Officers in private Life.

THE *Military Academy* at *Neuſtadt* is on ſuch a flouriſhing Footing, that it would be ſingly ſufficient to eternize the Reign of the *Empreſs Queen*: Thoſe who have ſeen it are filled with Admiration; the young Gentlemen are carefully taught whatever is neceſſary for the Education of a *Gentleman deſigned for the Army*, Mathematicks, Gunnery, the Languages, Riding, Fencing, Dancing, *&c.* Every Academician receives two Uniforms a Year, and is compleatly cloathed from Head to Foot at her Majeſty's Expence; the Moment they enter the Academy, every Part of their former Habit is ſent back. Count *Daun*, General of Foot, has the Superintendance of the Academy,

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Academy, but the immediate Direction of it is committed to Count *Theirheim*, Major General, who reſides conſtantly at the Caſtle of *Neuſtadt*, and has under him a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and twenty ſix other Officers of Experience, both Captains and Lieutenants; theſe have the Care of inſtructing the young Gentlemen in the ſeveral Branches of the Military Service, in which they ſucceed to Admiration; for it is impoſſible to ſee the Military Exerciſe performed with more Order, Juſtneſs, and Exactneſs, than by theſe Youths: They mount Guard every Day, go the Rounds, make the Report, and perform all other Parts of the Service of a fortified Town, with as great Rigour and Formality as the Veterans do, who are garriſoned at *Luxembourg*: When on Guard, they lye as other Soldiers do; and in Caſe of any Neglect of Duty, they are confined, or not ſuffered to do their Exerciſe, which laſt is reckoned the more ſhameful Puniſhment: Their Firelocks, Swords, and Bayonets are all uniform: The grand Guard is poſted at the Entry of

of the Caſtle, where ſome Pieces of ſmall Cannon and Mortars are placed, that nothing may be wanting to give it the Air of a regular Fort.

The Caſtle is very ſpacious, and well built; it is ſituated at one of the Extremities of the Town of *Neuſtadt*, in a clear and wholeſome Air; the Gardens are large, and divided into ſeveral Compartments; the Apartments in the Caſtle are laid out in ſuch a Manner, that beſides thoſe of the Counts *Daun* and *Theirheim*, the Lieutenant Colonel, and the Major, there are two handſome Dining-Rooms, a very large Hall for their Exerciſes, and a particular Hall for each School: There are eight Schools in all; every Academician has his ſeparate Apartment, and to each five, there is a Valet to wait upon them. About fifty Paces from the Caſtle, a *Grand Magne* is built for their Exerciſes, and between thirty and forty Horſes conſtantly kept for their Uſe at *Her Majeſty's* Expence. Their Military Exerciſes hinder not their Inſtruction in what belongs to

Religion; but as they are intended for *Soldiers*, and not for *Monks*, their religious Leſſons are confined to the Duties and Obligations of a private Chriſtian and a Gentleman. As to their Diet, each Table conſiſts of ten Academicians and an Officer, and is ſupplied with the beſt of every Thing; they have clean Table Linen every Day; their Eating is the only Article belonging to this magnificent Foundation which has been cenſured; many think, they ought to be accuſtomed early to the Hardſhips, which they muſt unavoidably ſuffer hereafter in the Field: In ſhort, ſuch good Regulations have been made, that this Military School cannot fail, in Time, to produce excellent Officers; accordingly the *Empreſs Queen* keeps ſeveral Enſigns and Cornets Commiſſions in all her Regiments, to give to ſuch as diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Proficiency and Knowledge.

" Had we the Benefit of ſuch an *Aca-*
" *demy* in *theſe Kingdoms*, how much bet-
" ter would our Army be ſupplied with
" Officers

" Officers than it is at present? Men would " be Officers by their Ability, not from " Diſtaſte to other Profeſſions, or a Want " of proper Qualifications for them. Per- " haps it is a nice Diſtinction, to call a " Man, a Perſon of *Trade*, and no *Buſi- neſs*; and yet, where there is no Ap- " plication, Attention, or Employment, " there is *no Buſineſs*; and, where there " is no other Point in View than Money, " it is a *Trade*."

Mar. Saxe, Page 18.

Our Army is moſtly compoſed of the Sons of our Nobility, except ſome few Financiers and People of the Long Robe, who from a weak Indulgence for their Children, and the ſmall Capacity which they remark in them for *any Buſineſs* (ſuch is their Expreſſion) permit them to go into the Army, under the falſe Perſuaſion, that there, Knowledge and Application is not at all *neceſſary*.

" Theſe young Gentlemen are them- " ſelves ſo perſuaded of the Truth of their

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" Parents Diſcovery, and convinced of " their own Want of Genius, that this " Perſuaſion is the principal Reaſon of all " their future Idleneſs: Their Pay is the " only Thing they regard; they attend " the Exerciſe with Diſlike, without " knowing their Duty, or deſiring to " know it, humbly contented with an " aukward Uſe of the Eſpontoon."*

Mar. Saxe, Page 19.

The young Officer, juſt delivered from the Yoke and Authority of his Parents, hurried on by the Folly of Youth, and excited by the Example of his Companions, greedily embraces the Life of Libertaniſm, which they lead: He paſſes his Time with indifferent Company, at the *Coffee-Houſe* or *Billiard-Table*; 'tis there he every Moment hears Diſcipline condemned,

* " As every minute Article in a Review is reported " by the Reviewing General, it is ſurpriſing this is ſo " much neglected by many Officers; I have known Re- " giments, who have behaved well in every other Re- " ſpect, loſe a great Deal of Approbation on this Ac- " count; and yet it certainly is of Advantage to the " Corps, graceful in the Officer, neceſſary by Order, " and ſure not over difficult."

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demned, Murmurings againſt Subordination, Complaints that the Soldiers are too much harraſſed by Guards or Exerciſe, and Railings at Puniſhment.

" How unhappy muſt that young Man " be, who imbibes theſe dangerous No- " tions? If his *Commiſſion* is his *only Sub-* " *ſtance*, how muſt he look forward with " Diſguſt on an Employment, againſt " which he has already entertained the " moſt dreadful Prejudices? How anxi- " ous for a Releaſe which may poſſibly " procure his Ruin?"

Mar. Saxe, Page 25.

How can we hope for Vigour in Command, Vigilance in Service, Exactitude in Duty, Emulation and Deſire of Inſtruction, or Nobleneſs of Soul, from a Man continually diſcontented with his Employment, and for ever occupied with the Means to quit it?

Mar. Saxe, Page 19.

Upon a young Gentleman's Arrival at the Regiment, he finds ſome old Captain,

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choſen perhaps by his Parents to be his Tutor, who tells him to manage his Purſe, to be polite among the Officers, gentle with the Soldiers, and above all Things not to ſtrike them, but not another Word of what he ought to learn: The Major may tell him, that he muſt learn the Exerciſe, and there end his *Military Studies*.

Inſ. Mil. Anonym.

The young Gentleman who is juſt got into the Service, and relieved from *Scholaſtic Diſcipline*, thinks it beneath the Dignity of an Officer to continue his Studies: But ought he not to underſtand what concerns his own Profeſſion? How will he learn it if he does not read, and that with Care, both ancient and modern Hiſtory, with *Puyſegur*, *Folard*, &c. thoſe great Maſters in the Military Art? He will have Leiſure enough in Time of Peace, at leaſt ſome Hours in a Day, for this Sort of Study. The Soul as well as the Body is ſubject to a Want of Nouriſhment, tho' of a different Nature.

Inſtruc.

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Inſtruc. Mil. Anonym.

What an Ornament is Study to every Individual? What a Luſtre does it caſt over the natural Qualifications of Men in Power.

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 25.

Let us obſerve, ſays *Xenophon*, how *Socrates* aſſiſted thoſe who aſpired to Poſts of Honour; adviſing them to apply themſelves diligently to their Buſineſs, that they might attain to a perfect Knowledge of it. Having heard that a certain Man named *Dioniſidore* was arrived at *Athens*, who propoſed teaching the Art of War, he thus harangued a young Man of his Acquaintance, who pretended to one of the higheſt Poſts in the Army.

It would be ſhameful for a Man, who aſpired to Command, ſhould he neglect learning the Means to execute it as becomes a General, when ſo fair an Occaſion preſents itſelf: He, in my Opinion, rather deſerves Chaſtiſement, more than the

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Man who ſhould undertake to carve a Statue, without ever learning the Art of Sculpture: For, as during a War, all the Fortunes of the Republick depend on the General, it is preſumed, that his good Conduct will produce happy Succeſs, and his Faults be productive of fatal Conſequences; for which Reaſon, thoſe People ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed who neglect to *obſerve*, what they canvas to *obtain*.

By this Method he perſuaded the young Man to inſtruct himſelf.

Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 28.

Socrates being in Converſation with the Son of the Illuſtrious *Pericles*; and the latter taking Notice, that among military People eſpecially, Diſcipline, Modeſty, and Obedience are moſt neceſſary, and yet what the *Athenians* were the moſt deficient in: Perhaps (replied *Socrates*) thoſe who command them are not equal to it. Do you ſee any Body undertake to conduct a Troop of Muſicians, Comedians, Dancers, or Wreſtlers, unleſs they are capable

pable of it, or can ſhew where, and to what Excellence, they have learned thoſe Exerciſes, of which they are now become Directors? Many Officers ſerve a Kind of Apprenticeſhip in the Army; I know you are not of this Number, but yet can render a good Account of the Time you have employed in learning the Art of War, and other commendable Exerciſes; I imagine alſo, that in the Memoirs of your Father, the great *Pericles*, you have found many excellent Stratagems, and that you have with great Diligence collected a great Number; I don't doubt either but you have meditated often on theſe Heads, that nothing poſſibly eſcape you, which might be of Service to a General of an Army, ſo that when you was in Doubt of any particular Circumſtance, you immediately ſearched for thoſe People who underſtood it, and ſpared neither Preſents nor Civility, that they might aſſiſt and tell you what you was ignorant of.

Ah *Socrates!* (cries *Pericles*) you ſpeak to me of Things which you know I am unac-

unacquainted with, but you teach me by this Means how ſhameful it is to be ſo.

" This Reproof of *Socrates* muſt be " admired, both as to the Contents and " Method of conveying it: It was juſt " and true, and a charming Leſſon to " thoſe who think that a Commiſſion alone " can make an Officer. On the other " Side, it was eaſy and genteel, and may " teach us, that a *Faux pas* in a young " Officer ſhould at firſt be gently rebuk'd, " and at a proper Seaſon, not as ſome " miſtaken Diſciplinarians are accuſtom- " ed to do."

Mar. Saxe, Page 13.

To be able to command Men properly, we ought firſt to know them, to have ſeen them in different Stations, to watch the moſt minute Movement of their Souls, to diſtinguiſh their Talents, to form and employ them *apropos*. There is no Profeſſion where all this is ſo abſolutely neceſſary, as that of Arms; it is impoſſible for a Man who fails in theſe Reſpects to

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to command a Diſcipline, that is to ſay, to form Soldiers for the moſt laborious and fatiguing Exerciſes, to wean them from any Kind of *Will* or *Opinion*, to reduce them to an Obedience the moſt exact and implicit, and from ſtubborn Clowns, to form Machines only animated by the Voice of their Officers. Every one certainly has not theſe Talents, they may be alert in their Buſineſs without them: Such a one may be capable of directing a March, forming a Camp, and taking all Advantages when in the Face of an Enemy, who is not at all proper to be at the Head of a Regiment. It is evident then, that the Command and Diſcipline of the Troops ſhould not be truſted but to ſenſible and experienced People, who by their Services ſhall be found proper Judges of the different *Faces* of their Buſineſs; ſo that in Governments, where the Military Conſtitution is formed upon right Principles, we never ſee young People without Application or Experience placed at the Head of Regiments, who far from know-

ing

ing how to govern *Others*,, can ſcarce regulate even their *own Conduct*.

" I take the Contents in this Paragraph " to be meant by Mareſchal Saxe as ſub- " ſequent to a foregoing one, *viz.* That it " is the Part of the General to employ, " as one Body, the collected Individuals, " which the Colonel and every Officer in " his Sphere ſhould form for that Em- " ployment. It is the Latter muſt diſci- " pline them, and watch *les moindres* " *mouvemens de leurs Ames*, *&c.* The reſt " is not proper for me to expatiate upon; " but any one who has a Mind to gratify " his Curioſity farther in this Particular, " may find it more at large in the *Me-* " *moirs ſur l'Infanterie.*"

Monſ. Bombelles, Service de l'Infanterie avert.

Every one muſt agree, that the Number of experienced Officers decreaſes every Day (even now too few): The young Ones, naturally Enemies of Conſtraint, underſtand, as we may ſay, but the

the *Shadow* of Subordination and Diſciplina, having commenced Officers ſince the laſt War; during which Interval, (always deſtructive of Diſcipline) a Toleration has been introduced, which inſenſibly is degenerated into a pernicious Remiſſneſs, which may become habitual if not prevented. From hence it is that Officers, after having committed a Fault, believe they exonerate themſelves by ſaying, they offended thro' Ignorance; the natural Anſwer is, They ought to have learned otherwiſe. But how? They may ſometimes apply to People who will not give themſelves any Trouble on this Account; and at other Times conſult thoſe who are as ignorant as themſelves.

Monſieur de Eſpagnac.

The Study of Languages is moſt uſeful to a military Man, he will find the Neceſſity of them; moſt young Men, have in the Courſe of Education, learned Latin, but as all the World does not talk Latin, and it may ſome Time or other be his Duty to queſtion Priſoners, Spies, or Peaſants, who

who are ignorant of that Language; it would be more neceſſary for him to learn thoſe that are commonly ſpoke on the Continent, *viz. German, French, Spaniſh* and *Italian.*

" My Obſervation leads me to think that " the Scholaſtic Education of a young " Candidate for a Commiſſion, might be " confin'd to a competent Knowledge of " *Latin and French*; that he may by the " firſt, be able to comprehend the " Tracts in their Purity, that have been " delivered down to us from the Ancients, " and by the ſecond, the Modern Tran- " ſactions in regard to our own Profeſ- " ſion; Next to theſe, among the Sci- " ences that conſtitute the Character of a " Gentleman, Mathematicks, Fortifica- " on, and Geography ſhould take Place, " with Hiſtory in his leiſure Hours, ſuch " as *Cæſar's Commentaries, Rollin, Hooke,* " and *Rapin, &c.*

M. Santa

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M. Santa Cruz. Ref. Mil. & Polit: Page 34.

One great Advantage in reading Books of this Kind is, that it inſpires a Man with Emulation when he hears of the Heroick Actions of many *Illuſtrious Men*, and the worthy Recompences they have received from a grateful Country.

Hiſtory, among other Advantages, has that of forming the Judgment of a young Man by making him compare the *paſt* with the *preſent* Times, the Variety of Events, and the Souls of Men (if we look back) have a Kind of Reſemblance, which authoriſes a Compariſon.

" It is not the Reading much, but a " good Choice of what we read, that is " Beneficial and Inſtructive."

M. Santa Cruz. Page 46.

It is the ſame with regard to Reading as with regard to Eating, for, one being the *Emolument* of the *Spirit*, and the other the

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the *Nouriſhment of the Body*, both of them require Time for Digeſtion, and, as a little *Quinteſſence* is worth more than a *great Quantity* of other Meat, we reap more Benefit from one good Book than from a Number of different Ones. I have taken this Compariſon from *Laërtius*, *(Laërt. in Ariſtippo)* who ſays, that as it is not thoſe who eat the moſt, that are in the beſt Health, but thoſe who eat moderately. We ſhould not therefore eſteem them who read much as the moſt learn'd, but them that read the beſt and proper Authors only.

" From this I ground my Inference,
" That the regular Progreſs of a Publick
" School is unneceſſary to a young Man
" deſigned for the Army. What Bene-
" fit will he reap from the Knowledge
" of *Greek*, or from a happy Faculty in
" *Latin* Verſification ?

Caſtruccio

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Caſtruccio Bonamici Com. de Bello Italico.

When I took upon me the Profeſſion of a Soldier, by entering into the Service of the King of *Naples*, it was by no Means my Intention to let the Study of Martial Exercifes or Military Diſcipline ſo far ingroſs my Time, as intirely to exclude the truly excellent, and to me always delightful Amuſement, of improving myſelf in the ſeveral Branches of polite Literature; an Amuſement, ſuitable to Men of every Condition and Capacity, and never unſeaſonable. Thus we are told in Hiſtory, that the greateſt Generals ow'd their high Renown, not ſo much to Atchievements perform'd in War, as to their intimate Acquaintance with the Muſes, and that they choſe to have *Men of Letters* always about then in the Camp, who not only prov'd agreeable Companions, amidſt the Dangers and Fatigues of War, but were ſometimes, the Conducters of conſiderable Enterprizes. Nay I myſelf know from Experience, that the Military Accom-

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pliſhments of Valour and Conduct, inſtead of ſuffering an Eclipſe by ſuch Studies, have, on the contrary, receiv'd no ſmall Improvement and Luſtre from them.

Next to Martial Exerciſes, nothing conduces more to rouze the Courage of a Soldier, or to make him better acquainted with the Military Art, than his employing the Leiſure of Winter Quarters, and the many *irkſome Hours* ſpent in Garriſon, in the Study of ſuch Sciences as are moſt commendable and uſeful; particularly Mathematicks, and Hiſtory, the two Sources, whence a thorough Knowledge of his own Profeſſion is to be drawn, whereas by indulging Idleneſs, or abandoning himſelf to the groſs Pleaſures of Senſuality, not only is the Vigour and Strength of his Body enervated, but the Acuteneſs of every Faculty of his Mind blunted. Did the young Nobility and Gentlemen, who in ſuch Numbers frequent the Camps of Kings and Generals, (beſides copying after the former of theſe Patterns)

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Patterns) make themſelves previouſly acquainted with the Rudiments of Literature; we ſhould have an Army of Soldiers more diſpos'd to fight, or at leaſt Generals better qualified to Command, and conſequently, there could be no longer Reaſon to lament the Decay of Military Diſcipline, or the Loſs of that excellent Art of War, which, according to Hiſtorians, the *Old Greeks* and *Romans* practiſed to ſuch Advantage.

Again, in the Preface of the Second Book, *he ſays*, I diſapprove of thoſe, who affirm that a Soldier ought not to ſpend ſo much Time, or beſtow ſuch Pains and Application upon Literary Compoſitions; Why, I would aſk, ſhould it be eſteem'd a Virtue in Modern Soldiers, to be rude and ignorant, when thoſe of the *Romans* were the moſt celebrated Authors of Antiquity.

" Let no one imagine, that I would " adviſe too ſtrict an Application to " Study, that might diſguſt, there are

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" Times for Pleaſure as well as Buſineſs,
" the different Seaſons make each other
" pleaſant, the *polite and fine Gentleman*
" is a neceſſary ingredient to compleat the
" Officer, not in the common Acceptation
" of the Word, but as a certain Author
" has delivered it, which I ſhall here in-
" ſert," *viz.*

When a good Artiſt would expreſs any remarkable Character in Sculpture, he endeavours to work up his Figure into all the Perfections his Imagination can form, and to imitate not ſo much *what is, as what may, or ought to be.* I ſhall follow his Example in the Idea, I am going to trace out, of *a fine Gentleman,* by aſſembling together ſuch Qualifications, as ſeem requiſite to make the Character compleat. In order to this, I ſhall premiſe in general, that by a fine Gentleman I mean a Man compleatly qualified as well for the Service and Good, as for the Ornament and Delight of Society, when I conſider the Frame of Mind peculiar to a Gentleman, I ſuppoſe it grac'd with all the Dignity

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Dignity and Elevation of Spirit, which human Nature is capable of. To this I would join a clear Underſtanding, a Reaſon free from Prejudice, a ſteady Judgment, and an extenſive Knowledge. I imagine the Heart of a Gentleman firm and intrepid, void of all inordinate Paſſions, and full of Tenderneſs, Compaſſion, and Benevolence: When I view the fine Gentleman with Regard to his Manners, I think I ſee him, modeſt without Baſhfulneſs, frank and affable without Impertinence, obliging and complaiſant without Servility, and chearful without Noiſe; it would be difficult to find all theſe amiable Qualities centered in one Man: A *finiſh'd Gentleman* is perhaps the moſt uncommon of all the great Characters in Life; beſides the natural Endowments which this diſtinguiſhed Man ſhould inherit from his Birth, he muſt run thro' a long Series of Education, before he makes his Appearance, and ſhines in the World; he muſt be principled in Religion, inſtructed in all the moral Virtues, and led through the whole Courſe of the polite Arts and Sci-

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ences; he ſhould be no Stranger to Courts and Camps; he ſhould travel to open his Mind, to enlarge his Views, to learn the Policies and Intereſts of foreign Courts, as well as to faſhion and poliſh himſelf, and to get clear of all National Prejudices, *of which every Nation has its Share.* To all theſe eſſential Improvements, he muſt not forget to add the faſhionable Ornaments of Life, ſuch as the Languages, and bodily Exerciſes moſt in vogue; neither would I have him think even Dreſs itſelf below his Notice.

" Is not this a noble Picture? Is there " one Circumſtance throughout the Whole " that derogates from the Character of a " *Good Officer?* I know there are but few " who have either Fortune or Leiſure " enough to accompliſh themſelves in the " above Manner; but there are ſome, and " to thoſe I ſpeak, who by their Birth, " their Intereſt, and their Fortune, are " intitled to expect exalted Poſts in the " Army, and who have it in their Power " at leaſt to take theſe Methods for their

" Im-

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" Improvement. How poor, how con-
" temptible a Figure do our *modern* Fine
" Gentlemen make, when oppoſed to the
" foregoing Character."

Marechal *Saxe* obſerves, that Winter Quarters are more deſtructive to an Army than all the Perils and Fatigues of a Campaign; the Luxury and Idleneſs which too commonly reign there, vitiate the Mind and enervate the Body.

" There is another Article worthy of
" his Conſideration, *viz.* Reducing the
" Fortune of many Officers, and involv-
" ving them in Difficulties not to be ſur-
" mounted. What Figure can a Subal-
" tern, nay a Captain make upon his
" Pay, among the faſhionable Ornaments
" and Amuſements of this preſent Time?
" Their Dreſs, Company, and Expences
" are not regulated by their Purſe, but
" by their Spirit; by which Means they
" are terribly diſtreſſed on their leaving
" Quarters, and reduced to borrow Mo-
" ney or diſpoſe of their Commiſſions,

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" and become both ways a Burden to their " Friends and Relations. No Dreſs ſo " well becomes an Officer as his Regi- " mentals, nor any ſo proper; his Extra- " vagance on that Head is unpardona- " ble.

" The Pride of a *Roman Soldier* did " not conſiſt in Garments of the *Tyrian* " *Dye*, in Gold or precious Stones, but " in the Order, Goodneſs, and Brightneſs " of his Arms: That Pride was neceſ- " ſary, it was glorious, it was terrible to " his Enemies. The Character of a *Sol-* " *dier* was the higheſt they aſpired to. " Why is it not ſo with us? Is our Ser- " vice leſs honourable than theirs? That " ſome ſhall endeavour to hide it in Em- " broidery, and others (more blameable) " diſguiſe it by an Appearance *quite me-* " *chanick*. If our Officers muſt be pro- " fuſe, let it be in Horſes, Furniture, " Arms, and Equipage for a Campaign, " That will redound more to their Cre- " dit, and be more, much more for their " Honour and Intereſt.

M. Bom-

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M. Bombelles, Page 7.

Among the other Dangers which our Profeſſion expoſes us to, let us not omit *Debauchery*; altho' Officers are too apt to reſign themſelves to it, yet we muſt confeſs that nothing is more oppoſite to the Spirit of Military Diſcipline: For of what Employment is the Debauchee capable? There is no Military Man that ought not to conſider, that Debauchery is the Source of a thouſand Ills, that it muſt infallibly deſtroy both the Health and Faculties of thoſe who ſuffer themſelves to be led away by it, and that the Loſs of Reputation and Fortune moſt commonly attend it; for, indeed, what Confidence can a General Officer put in a Man whom Exceſs of Wine may ſurprize (even on Duty) or in one, whoſe Luſt for Women ſubmits him intirely to their Influence?

" Exceſſive drinking in a Garriſon or " fortified Town may do a publick Wrong, " by cauſing an Uproar or Tumult, af- " fronting or frighting the Inhabitants, " raiſing

" raiſing an Alarm, which muſt affect
" the Character of the Officer ſo offend-
" ing, if not his Commiſſion. I muſt
" here take upon me to expatiate upon
" that infamous, deſtructive, modiſh, un-
" neceſſary *Vice of Gaming*, which has
" introduced itſelf among us, and which
" muſt be attended with the Ruin of our
" Fortunes and Conſtitutions, unleſs dri-
" ven from the Army: Thoſe who are
" concerned in it, think of nothing leſs
" than the Duty of their Functions; on
" the contrary, they are employed in
" Pleaſures moſt deſtructive to themſelves,
" and uſeleſs to the Service; and what is
" worſe, conſume that Money at Play,
" which might better equip them for the
" enſuing Campaign, which (but not till
" too late) they will diſcover. This has
" a thouſand horrid Conſequences, which
" ruin the Service, and deſtroy many Of-
" ficers, or render them incapable of ſer-
" ving, eſpecially when they feel the Ef-
" fects of their Folly, amidſt the ordina-
" ry Fatigues of the Field, not having any

" of

" of the Conveniencies which a good " Equipage would afford.

" The Sieur *De Birac*, an old *French* " Author, ſays, That it is the moſt ſur- " priſing Thing in the World, to ſee ſo " many People of Senſe and Spirit fall " into the ſame Dilemma, who (without " Conſideration) play even to the laſt " Penny, and who, without betraying " the leaſt Faith or Devotion in other " Reſpects, ſeem to depend entirely on " Providence for their future Subſiſtence.

" There are ſome People ſo ridiculous " and abſurd, that they think it incum- " bent on them to return, in an equal " Manner, the Compliments that they " have received from others of a ſuperior " Fortune; and perhaps ſpend their little " All, or at leaſt the Half of it, in one " Entertainment: I don't condemn Li- " berality, it is what every Gentleman " ought to obſerve, and what ſhould be " natural to him; but as all Exceſſes are " bad, I would recommend it in a mode-

" rate

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" rate Way, and convenient to his Cir-
" cumſtances: *What is Liberality in one*
" *Man, may be Prodigality in another.*
" The Officers of his Regiment whoſe
" Incomes are on a Par with his own,
" ſhould be the moſt frequented Com-
" pany."

M. Quincy Max. Mil. p. 7.

An Officer ought carefully to avoid being opinionative or quarrelſome; People of that Character are always hateful to Society, and bring themſelves into Difficulties which a good Man would avoid. We live in an Age in which we ought to be very circumſpect, and in which quarrelſome People are, as we may ſay, held in Abomination. I don't pretend to ſay that any one ſhould tamely ſuffer an Affront. No; a Gentleman ſhould defend his Honour, and rather loſe his Life than bear the leaſt Inſult or Spot on his Reputation.

" The Motto on the *Bruſſels* Sword
" Blades is quite agreeable to the Purpoſe,
" *viz.*

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" *viz. Ne me tirez point ſans Raiſon, ne*
" *me remettez point ſans Honneur.*

" Every Gentleman ſhould abſtain from
" Raillery, as it may be attended by bad
" Conſequences; however fine and deli-
" cate it may appear, it commonly con-
" tains a Sting which degenerates often
" into Offence."

M. Bombelles, Page 8.

It is a very common Fault among People on their firſt Entrance into the Service, to imagine it neceſſary that they ſhould adopt a waſpiſh and quarrelſome Diſpoſition; People of this Character ſhould be avoided like a Plague; they render themſelves odious by the Difficulties they bring upon themſelves. Nothing more diſplays a falſe Courage; for thoſe who are Maſters of a true one, are as quiet as reſolute, and know no other Enemies than the publick ones of their Country. But yet there are ſome unhappy Occaſions, where the moſt ſenſible Man ſhall be obliged to maintain his Honour; then indeed he ought

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ought to ſpill the laſt Drop of his Blood, rather than betray the leaſt Weakneſs; but we ought not to be too alert, or put a wrong Conſtruction on Words which might not be intended to offend.

" Thus far have I proceeded in regard " to Officers *in general*; I ſhall now en- " ter more particularly into the ſeveral " Commiſſions and Ranks which com- " poſe the Service; if I am guilty of a " Repetition of what has been before ſaid " in the foregoing Part of this Treatiſe, " let me hope it is in Truths which can- " not be too much attended to."

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Subaltern.

Monſ. de Quincy Max. & Inſtruct. ſur l'Art Militaire.

SCARCE is an Infant born into the World, but his Parents deſtine him to ſome particular Occupation without waiting for his Inclinations, or enquiring if he has Underſtanding or Talents neceſſary to acquit himſelf properly in it; for which Reaſon, when he is ſtationed in his Employment he is careleſs of his Duty and void of Application. The Brilliancy of the Profeſſion of Arms, and the great Liberties that accompany it, begin to ſeduce, and, as we may ſay, determine the Reſolution of young Men for that Employment as ſoon as they are permitted to chuſe: Bad Example often draws them into Libertiniſm, and their only Deſire is to diſtinguiſh themſelves in all Kinds of Exceſs. Should not we then endeavour to remedy this

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this Abuſe, to examine carefully the Inclinations of a young Man before we deſtine him to any Profeſſion, to ſtudy them by frequent Reflection, and not to leave him, as we may ſay, to make a *Random Choice?* When we are aſſured that a real Inclination leads him to Arms, we ought to examine his Conſtitution, if it is ſufficient to ſupport him under the Fatigues of a Campaign; and to render him capable of ſupporting them, we ſhould teach him to deſpiſe an effeminate Delicacy, proper for the *Fair Sex* only.

The firſt Sentiment to be inſtilled into the Heart of a young Man, is the Practice of *Virtue*, as being the Foundation of Man's Felicity, and ſoftening the Pains and Misfortunes of Life: We ought to make him comprehend that it is eaſily acquired, and may be practiſed in all Profeſſions, even in that of *Arms*; that it is a certain Means to acquire a true Merit, and to render a Man eſteemed and amiable to all the World. 2dly, To let him know, that *Religion* is the Principal and Foundation

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tion of all Virtues, and that far from believing (as many do) that it ought to be neglected by the *Military Man*, he ſhould perſuade himſelf that no one can be *truly brave* or *honourable*, but when adorned with that moſt neceſſary of all Virtues: It is with theſe Sentiments that a young Man ſhould commence an Officer; theſe Sentiments will make him avoid ſome Vices too cuſtomary among us, and will acquire him the Reputation he ought to wiſh for.

M. Bombelles Service de l'Infanterie.

Every young Man, on his Entrance into the Service, ſhould begin by ſubjecting, in proper Time, his natural Courage to the Laws of Prudence. The Union of theſe two Virtues is not at all incompatible.

A chearful Will ſhould always attend the Good of the Service; he ſhould be vigilant, unſparing of Fatigue, patient, and reſolute; always ready to do his beſt, and never find any Thing difficult: Let him avoid liſtening to any conſtitutional Weak-

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neſs, leſt he ſhould inſenſibly be led into Idleneſs and Inactivity: He ſhould obſerve Subordination religiouſly and exactly, as abſolute in the Orders he gives, as obedient to thoſe he may receive; juſt, without being harſh; liberal, without Prodigality; civil and affable, without too much Familiarity: He ſhould acquit himſelf of all his Duties, with an Attention that expreſſes a Love for his Profeſſion; and with Care contract that valuable Habit of hearing all, and ſpeaking little, but always to the Purpoſe. Theſe Qualities ſuſtained by conſtant Application, may eaſily form a good and great Man. The ſureſt Means to ſucceed in any Profeſſion is *to love it*; therefore the young Man now in Queſtion ſhould always feel a real Inclination for his Employment. On whatever Duty he ſhall be ordered, let him be far from thinking it beneath him, and pique himſelf (but without Pride) to perform it better than another: He ſhould with Care avoid the dangerous Examples of thoſe young Gentlemen, who (too much perſuaded of their own Merit) deſpiſe their Employment, and imagine

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imagine themſelves worthy (by Birth) of a ſuperior Rank, on the abſurd and ſcandalous Reflection, That Fortune has enabled them *to purchaſe it*, and yet neglect to render themſelves capable or worthy of it; let us leave them, and their Effeminacy, to entertain themſelves with their preſumptuous Ignorance; let us deteſt a Blindneſs that renders them diſhonourable and deſpicable in the Eyes of all Gentlemen and good Officers, who are obliged to ſubmit to People, who are every Moment capable of committing Faults very prejudicial to the Good of the Service.

If the Conduct of Men of this Character is to be condemned, how dangerous is their Society? We can never too much avoid Friendſhips of this Kind; on the contrary, we ſhould induſtriouſly ſeek the Company of ſenſible and experienced Officers, whoſe Knowledge is admired, and whoſe Example is inſtructive; the good Inclinations with which we enter the Service, are fortified by the Converſation of

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thoſe from whom we may reap nothing but Utility.

The Reſpect we owe our Superiors, demands ſtill a more particular Attention; we can never receive their Advice with too much Politeneſs and Docility. A young Officer ſhould always behave with Politeneſs, and put a Kind of Reſtraint on his Words and Actions; he ſhould endeavour to oblige every Body to the utmoſt of his Power, but without a too-ſtudied Affectation or cringing; he ought to avoid a Fault which young People are often guilty of, *viz.* telling Stories to their own Advantage, or to the Hurt of others, not always conſiſtent with Truth; the mentioning of Fortune or Family is diſagreeable in Company, and he ought to know, that the greater he is by theſe, the more it is incumbent to be ſilent on that Head; but above all, let him be careful of forfeiting *his Word of Honour, or breaking his Promiſe even in Trifles.*

M. De

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M. De Quincy, Max. Mil.

After recommending this Foundation, we ought to perſuade him that the principal Thing next in View, when he enters the Service, is to make it his Study to acquit himſelf with the utmoſt Exactitude in the Duties of his Poſt, and to gain the Knowledge of the Buſineſs of his Profeſſion in all Articles, as well for the Good of the Service, as for his own Emolument: The ſureſt Method for this is to court the Company of old and experienced Officers, who know and practice what he ought to learn; he ſhould endeavour at their Favour by Gentility, Politeneſs, and Modeſty, and ſhew a great Reſpect for his Superiors, Complaiſance for his Equals, Humanity and Affability for his Inferiors. Nothing could be more uſeful to him than to make a *Journal* of everyThing remarkable in the Service, (particularly all the conſiderable Actions in a Campaign) he will find that nothing can give him a greater Taſte for his Profeſſion, nor more inſpire him with Emulation.

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Mar. Puyſegur, Vol. i. p. 85.

My Father made me give him an Account of all the Tranſactions during the Campaign, of all that was practiſed by the Army in general, and by our Regiment in particular.

" Was every Officer to do this, they " would underſtand their Buſineſs better, " and not give ſuch lame Accounts of the " Campaigns; nor ſhould we be indebted " to the falſe Deſcriptions of paltry *News-* " *Writers*, or, as *Bonamici* expreſſes it, " the Knowledge of truly illuſtrious Per- " ſonages, and memorable Tranſactions " of the preſent Age, be loſt or diſ- " honoured by inſipid and unpoliſhed " Compoſitions."

M. De Quincy.

The Officer ſhould eſteem it as a *Point of Honour* to obſerve exactly the Military Laws and Articles of War, and all Orders of his General or other his Commanding Officer; he ſhould apply himſelf to the Regu-

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Regulations, that he may practice them himſelf, and ſee that others do it.

" Next to this Care of revering *Subor-*
" *dination*, he ſhould inſtruct himſelf in
" all the Duties that his Poſt immediately
" requires, *viz.* 1ſt, The Uſe of the
" Eſpontoon and Firelock, which every
" Officer ought to be Maſter of. 2dly,
" To obey and execute his Orders punc-
" tually, and with Chearfulneſs; to ob-
" ſerve and make himſelf Maſter of the
" Detail of the Regiment and its Exer-
" ciſes: Nor is that ſufficient, he ſhould
" take all Opportunities of diſtinguiſhing
" himſelf in the particular Duties, that
" no Fault be found with the Men, Horſes,
" Arms, Cloaths, and Accoutrements,
" which are intruſted to his Care."

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CHAPTER XV.

Of Captains.

Inſ. Mil. Anonym.

IT is the Duty of every Military Man, who wiſhes to ſucceed in his Profeſſion, to ſtudy, not only the Poſt *he at preſent* occupies, but alſo thoſe which a laudable Ambition prompts him to aſpire to *hereafter*; ſo that paſſing from one Step to another, he may appear as converſant with the latter, as if he had enjoyed it all his Life.

A Man may have been a very good Lieutenant, and yet may make an indifferent Captain, and all this from neglecting to conſider the different Duties the latter Title requires.

The Principal of which is to gain the Love of the Soldiers, by treating them with the utmoſt Humanity, paying them and

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and providing Neceſſaries, and whatever is their Due, but at the ſame Time let him not ſuffer any Infringement of Morality or Diſcipline, to prevail among the Company. If he is in Garriſon he ſhould be punctual in executing all the Orders he ſhall receive; If in the Field, he ſhould apply himſelf to the well diſpoſing of any Command he may be entruſted with, a ſmall Poſt advantageouſly occupy'd, or an Entrenchment judiciouſly thrown up, will make him appear capable of more important Matters; If in a Siege he ſhould command a Party of Workmen, he ſhould endeavour to inſpire them by his *Example*, always appearing at their Head; The more exalted the Station, the more requiſite the Example to inſpire the Irreſolute with Firmneſs, and the Timerous with Fortitude; In the Day of Battle, his calm Intrepidity ſhould excite a Confidence in his Diviſion; An interpid Courage, conducted by Reaſon, is the moſt faithful Companion of a Soldier among the Dangers which his Profeſſion expoſes him to.

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Nothing is more dangerous in a Corps than the Spirit of Party; The young Captain loſes himſelf the moment he adopts it; He cannot too ſcrupulouſly avoid all Sorts of Cabals or Intrigues of that Nature, to guard againſt which, he ſhould be inviolably attach'd to his Superiors, and implicitely obedient to his Orders. If, when among Old and Experienced Officers, the Converſation ſhould turn on Military Affairs, he ſhould ſhew by his Attention, his *Thirſt of Inſtruction*, and how little he reſembles thoſe preſumptuous young Gentlemen, who know nothing, or ever will know, becauſe they fondly conceive they know every thing; the Talents of Nature are fed by Study; but the Converſation of experienced Men poliſhes and gives them Motion.

A Gentleman, who enters into the Service, tho' but with a moderate Education, will acquire in a little Time, every Requiſite in that Reſpect, provided a good natural Underſtanding and a proper Inclination

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nation guides him; If he is a Man of Senſe, he will cultivate an Acquaintance with Officers of Merit and Reputation only; he will learn in their Company (the beſt of Schools) to cultivate his Genius, and form his Heart; If his Inclinations are good, he will employ his leiſure Hours in the Peruſal of ſolid and inſtructive Books, and the Study of Mathematicks; This ſhould be the Conduct of the Captain, who aims to obtain, and to deſerve a ſuperior Employment.

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CHAPTER XVI.

Of Majors.

Inſt. Mil. Anonym.

THE Poſt of a Major to a Regiment requires many Accompliſhments, and happy is that Man, who is poſſeſſed of them, (indebted both to Nature and Application.) An Officer might poſſibly appear indifferently in this Poſt, who would ſhine in any other Character; a Colonel for his own Honour cannot be too attentive to the Capacity of the Perſon whom he recommends to this Poſt, becauſe the Intereſt of the Regiment, and the Good of the Service depends upon him. "He "ſhould be a Man of Honour, of In- "tegrity, Underſtanding, Courage, Ac- "tivity, Experience, and Addreſs; He "ſhould be Maſter of Arithmetick, and "a Detail of the Regiment in every "Particular, punctual in his own Duty, "and

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" and obſervant of others; He ſhould be
" ſkill'd in Horſemanſhip, and ever at-
" tentive to his Buſineſs."

One of his principal Functions is to keep an exact Roaſter of the Officers for Duty, that no one may with Juſtice impute to him the Misfortune of any Officer, who was employed out of his Tour.

As nothing paſſes in the publick Detail of the Army, without his Knowledge, he ſhould be attentive that his Regiment be not more fatigued than the reſt; He ſhould often viſit the different Poſts or Guards to judge of the Alertneſs and Capacity of the Officers. The daily Correſpondence between the General Officers and a Major, opens a ſure Way to diſcover his Talents; But, nothing contributes more to give them a high Idea of him, than the good Diſcipline he maintains in his Regiment. He ought to have a perfect Knowledge in all the Military Evolutions, as he is obliged by his Poſt, to inform others of them; The more methodical and exact

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he is in his Inſtructions, the ſooner will others be able to comprehend them.

Mar. Saxe, Page 29.

As to our Majors, a great Part either through Weakneſs or Compliſance with the other Officers, whoſe Reproaches and Diſlike they fear, are apt to relax greatly in the Article of Diſcipline, hiding in themſelves thoſe Talents, which they think will conduce to nothing but to trouble the Reſpoſe and daily Comfort of their Lives.

" I muſt beg leave to ſay, that I imagine there is a Method of preſerving " a ſtrict Diſcipline, and bringing Men " in all Particulars, to know and do their " Duty, without that moroſe and inflexible Behaviour which conſtitutes Part " of the Character of ſome Gentlemen; " Let us ſuppoſe them in the Right, ſuch " extravagant Clamour muſt confound, " but where wrong, muſt only ſerve to " publiſh their Ignorance and Folly."

" When

" When a Regiment is under Arms, " or where the Good of the Service is " concerned, a Field Officer ought to " remember the Station he acts in, and " oblige every Inferior to a ſtrict Per- " formance of his Duty; but in private " Converſation, Politeneſs ſhould ſuc- " ceed Authority, and the *Field Officer* " without Danger may ſubſide in the " *Gentleman.*"

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CHAPTER XVII.

Of Lieutenant Colonels.

Inſt. Mil. Anonym.

DISCIPLINE and *Subordination*, (inſeperable from each other) can never ſubſiſt in a Corps, but where the Capacity of the Commandant is ſufficient to maintain it by a ſtrict Conduct and Attention to every Circumſtance; As the Colonel is but ſeldom with the Regiment, of Courſe the Lieutenant-Colonel is the Commandant, who arrives at his Poſt perhaps in the Decline of Life; He might have grown grey even with Honour in the Service, and yet not be equal to this Poſt, which requires great Vigilance and Aſſiduity; If he is too old or infirm, he can never be alert enough in the Performance of the different Duties; The Regiment ſuffers, and Diſcipline is relaxed; Subordination diſappears, the Officers are

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are unheeded, and Morality invaded, ſo that it muſt be the Work of Time to retrieve Things to a proper State; It is therefore abſolutely neceſſary, for the Good of the Service, that in every Regiment, this Poſt of Lieutenant-Colonel, ſhould be conferr'd on Men, who are able to Command and attract Reſpect.

Thoſe who have no Genius for the Service, or they, who become Officers to augment their Incomes, have no *Goût* for this exact Diſcipline, of which we have made ſuch Mention, and which, according to them, ſhould never be mentioned. They maintain that it is contrary to the Genius of the Nation, that the Officer, who ſerves only for the Glory of his Prince, the Good of his Country, and his own Honour, ſhould be ſubject to ſuch Conſtraints; It is very eaſy to ſhew them their Error, and their Ideas ſo ſingular, as theſe muſt ariſe from a Want of Taſte for their Profeſſion, and the Weakneſs of their Judgment.

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Is it natural to believe that a Nation ſo intelligent and governable as ours, cannot be ſuſceptible of Subordination? "Never "were People more jealous of their Li- "berties, than the *Greeks* and *Romans*, "yet how many Examples of Subordi- "nation, do their Hiſtories furniſh? If "by a noble Emulation we have imitated "the Politeneſs of their Manners, and "their Love of Arts, why ſhould we "bluſh to imitate them, alſo in what "concerns the Military Regulations?"

Let the Prince but ſpeak the Word, and Military Diſcipline ſhall ſhine forth in all its Luſtre; Every Chief, and particularly every Lieutenant-Colonel, will be more vigilant than ever to have that Diſcipline obſerved.

It is nothing more than an exact Obedience to Command, attended by Regularity in the Execution; No Motion can poſſibly ſucceed that violates theſe two Principles.

What

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What might we not expect from a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is in himself a Man of Zeal for the Service, and a Man of Vigilance, Worth and Fortitude? "He is "uncontroulable in his Command of the "Regiment, especially where he makes "a good Use of it. The Officers, (at "least those worthy of the Name) will "regard him as their Brother, and the "Soldiers look on him as their Father; "he will be obeyed with Pleasure and "Resignation by both, and the Business "of the Regiment will be done with "Ease and Regularity; he will gain more "Credit by politely insisting on a proper "Performance of Duty, than by winking "at Idleness, or Crimes."

Mar. Saxe, Page 17.

In regard to our Lieutenant-Colonels, We should not reproach some of them, with Want of Experience, if Age and Time only were sufficient to acquire it; but how few do we see, who are what they ought to be, or do their Duty according to the Intention of their Employment.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

Of Colonels.

Inf. Mil. Anonym.

AS Regiments may ſome Time or other be conferr'd on young Noblemen of no very great Experience, it will not be aſtoniſhing that ſome of them may be not quite acquainted with all the requiſite Qualifications, for that Employment.

A young Colonel, who would gain Reputation, ought to commence by appearing diffident of his own Knowledge; He will find Occaſions enough of inſtructing himſelf in regard to his Regiment, and the Service; good Humour and Politeneſs, join'd to a Deſire of Improvement, will make him fond of his Officers, and the experienc'd Ones will aſſiſt him with their Advice, which each will be ready to communicate, as he ſeems inclined or anxious to receive it.

But

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But he who depends on his own Self-ſufficiency, and is above the Council of others, merits no Compaſſion, when a falſe Step tumbles him into Diſgrace; it is not ſufficient to enquire into the general State of the Regiment, he ought to enter into the *ſmalleſt* Details, this Conduct will ſoon put him in the Way of governing, with Juſtice and Sagacity.

Nothing is more neceſſary or does more Honour to a Corps, than a ſtrict Union; when that is baniſhed from a Corps, it is often the Fault of the Colonel, either from a Preference of trifling Subjects, or from a Want of Attention to manage and reconcile Differences; There are ſome People who merit a Kind of Diſtinction from their long Services and Military Talents; Theſe, a Colonel ſhould report and make known to the People in Power; the more he intereſts himſelf for theſe the more he will inſpire the young Men with Ardour and Emulation for their Buſineſs. Emulation is a noble Quality of the Soul,

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which makes us admire what is honourable and Praiſe-worthy in another, and inflames us with a Deſire of Imitation.

A Colonel ſhould always be ready to aſſiſt his Officers, where they are found Men of Honour and Merit, in Caſe of any Misfortunes, or unforeſeen Loſſes by the Death or Deſertion of Soldiers; It is not only a Piece of Generoſity, but Policy in thoſe who are in high Stations, attended with Opulence, to ſuccour other Inferior Poſts, and even to prevent by a voluntary Offer of Aſſiſtance, the Confuſion that a Requeſt of this Kind might naturally occaſion; But the Colonel ſhould at the ſame Time endeavour to reſtrain Extravagancies of his Officers, who by running in Debt frequently occaſion Complaints, and the Character of the whole Regiment is aſperſed for the Fault perhaps of a few Individuals: He muſt be a declared Enemy to thoſe who are fond of appearing vicious, and ought to uſe all the Means that his Prudence can ſuggeſt to reclaim them, but if neither Candour nor Severity

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rity can ſucceed, he muſt have Recourſe to a certain Remedy, *i. e. Caſhier him.* The Depravation of Manners is a Kind of Gangrene which would ſoon infect the whole Body, unleſs the infected Member be cut off.

The more Reſpect we ſhew to our Superiors, the more we challenge from our Inferiors, ſo that the Colonel who would implant the Reſpect due to him in the Breaſts of his Officers, cannot proceed on a better Method to eſtabliſh Subordination, than by firſt ſhewing the proper Deference to all the General Officers; one of the moſt eſſential Duties of a Colonel is to prevent all Irregularities among the Soldiers, eſpecially Maroding, and puniſh the Officer who ſhould dare to tolerate it; we can never too rigorouſly puniſh Crimes which at once ſtrike at the Subverſion of Military Diſcipline, and the Property of the Subject.

A Colonel ſhould be preſent at the Exerciſes, explain all the Movements, and

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point out *upon what Occaſions* they might be *put in Practice*; He ſhould maintain Order and Propriety, and examine cloſely every Thing that concerns the Good of his Corps: This is what a Colonel ought to do, when he is with his Regiment.

Vauban Traitè de la Guerre en General, Vol. ii. Page 119.

In an Action, when a Colonel is abandon'd by his Regiment, the only Method to rally it, is to call the Enſigns with the Colours to him, and to retire into the Rear of ſome other Battalions; In this Caſe he will ſoon be rejoined by his Men, aſhamed of having abandon'd him; no Force or Blows ſhould endeavour to rally the Soldiers; the ſureſt Way is to order his Officers to join him, and let the Soldiers do as they liſt, who will not go far when they ſee no Officers with them, nor their Colours. I mention this from Experience, having ſeen it practiſed by one of the beſt General Officers ſince the Time of the *Prince of Condè and M. De Turrene*.

CHAP.

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CHAPTER XIX.

Of General Officers.

Monſ. D'Eſpagnac.

THE Inactivity of the greateſt Part of our General Officers during a Peace, is one of the moſt prejudicial Articles to the Military State: The Eaſe and Indolence which they enjoy at Home among their Families, makes them inſenſibly loſe all Taſte for their Profeſſion; their Genius is obſcured; their Underſtanding weakened; and the excellent Officer is ſoon degenerated into an ordinary Man.

Suppoſe the Peace laſts ten Years, many of our Generals, who uſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their good Conduct, are either dead, or not of a proper Age to undergo the Fatigues of War, yet we muſt have Generals, *Oh ſad Neceſſity!* which often obliges us to truſt the Safety of our Troops, and the State itſelf, to Officers whom

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without Experience, and ſcarce acquainted with the Occurrences of the laſt War: It is Experience that makes the General, his Capacity is not beheld in the Force or Number of his Arms, but in the Art of employing them, and in the Methods he contrives to incline Victory to his Side. The more Generals there are at the Head of our Troops, capable of commanding, the more formidable they are; it was not the Number of Soldiers that raiſed the Fortune of *Rome* above all the reſt of the World, but the Number of good Generals, who increaſed with the Grandeur of the Republick, and its Want of their Aſſiſtance.

The Blood of the Soldier and continual Faults are the common Steps by which ſome arrive in Time to the Reputation of excellent Generals. It is with many *Generals* as with *Phyſicians*, who become knowing and expert at the publick Expence of *Peoples Lives*. There might be an eaſy Method (I imagine) to prevent the Inconveniencies we ſpeak of, by obliging the

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the General Officers to a Habitude of Military Exercises: The Prince might judge at Leisure of the Capacity of each one, and how much he is to be depended on in any Emergency: They should divide the Troops into Brigades, who should lye as commodiously as possible, for their Junction on the first Order: A Lieutenant-General should command two, and each one have its Major-General. Being in this Manner attached to particular Corps, they would more easily discover the Fort or Foible of their respective Commands.

A General should be judicious and regular in his Conduct, firm and resolute in his Projects, vigilant, active, and alert to seize on all Opportunities to bring those Projects to a happy Issue: His Zeal for the Service should furnish Strength against Fatigue, and Intrepidity against Obstacles; He should never be without a Kind of Diffidence, even where there is no Appearance of Danger, always careful for the Ease and Security of his own Forces, and active in distressing the Enemy. Now raised

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raiſed by his Merit to ſo exalted a Poſt, let him regard the Favours received, as the Price of his Services; let him eſteem them in Proportion to the Pains and Labours they have coſt him, employ theſe very Favours to the Glory of his Prince, and uſe that Opulence which Fortune has beſtowed on him, to ſoften the Diſtreſſes of the inferior Stations.

" I dare not proceed any further on " this Subject, I have already ſtarted be- " yond my firſt Intention, ſo ſhall beg " Leave to introduce in this Place

An Extract from the Funeral Oration of M. De Turrene, *by Mr. L'Abbé* Flecher, *Biſhop of* Nimes.

YE Cities, whom our Enemies had already divided among themſelves, ye ſtill remain under our Dominion; ye Provinces, whom they in Hope and Thought already devoured, ye have brought Home your Harveſts; ye Citadels which Art and Nature joined to fortify,

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tify, and which were deſtined to Deſtruction by them, ye ſtill remain and have not trembled but at the frivolous Projects of a Conqueror in Idea, who reckoned the ſmall Number of our Soldiers, but who never conſidered the *Skill* and *Talents of their Captain.*

Thoſe Talents were the Source of many illuſtrious Succeſſes; they occaſioned that Union of Soldiers with their General, which renders an Army invincible, which diffuſes a Spirit of Strength, Courage, and Confidence among Troops; which makes them ſuffer or undertake any Thing towards the Execution of Projects; it renders the common Man ſuſceptible of Glory.

What is an Army? It is a Corps animated with an Infinity of different Paſſions, which a Man of a ſuperior Genius may put in Action for the Defence of his Country; it is a Troop of armed Men who follow implicitly the Orders of their Chief, whoſe Deſigns they are ignorant of;

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of; it is a Multitude of *Beings* for the moſt Part vile and mercenary, who without a Thought towards their own Reputation, work for thoſe of Kings and Conquerors; it is an Aſſembly of Libertines, who muſt be reduced to Obedience; of Cowards, who muſt be led to fight; of raſh and headſtrong Youths, who muſt be reſtrained; and of volatile Spirits, who muſt be accuſtomed to Reſolution. How much Prudence is requiſite to conduct and unite in one publick Intereſt ſo many Tempers and different Inclinations? How can a General make himſelf feared without incurring Hatred, and being perhaps abandoned? How he loved, without loſing ſome Part of his Authority, and relaxing from the neceſſary Duties of military Diſcipline? In whom can we find all the Qualifications requiſite but in the Prince we now mourn for? He attached thoſe by the Ties of Reſpect and Friendſhip, who are commonly withheld by the Fear of Puniſhment only, and gained by his Moderation an Obedience free and voluntary: He ſpeaks, every one is attentive as to an Oracle:

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cle: He commands, every one with Pleaſure follows his Directions: He marches, all conceive they are going to certain Glory. One would imagine him combating confederate Kings with his own Houſhold only, like another *Abraham*, that thoſe who follow him are his Soldiers and Domeſticks, and that he is their General and Father both together; nothing can withſtand their Efforts, there are no Obſtacles which they cannot ſurmount; no Difficulties which they cannot conquer; no Danger can fright them, no Labour diſmay, no Enterprize aſtoniſh, no Conqueſt appears too great. What can they refuſe to a General who renounces his own Convenience, to make them live in Abundance? Who to procure their Repoſe, forfeits his own? Who moderates their Fatigue, but ſpares none himſelf? Who is prodigal of his own Blood, and an Oeconomiſt of theirs?

Inſ. Mil. Anonym.

If it is glorious for a General to know how to conquer, ſo it is advantageous for him to know how to profit by the Victory:

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ry: *Hannibal*, *Marius*, *Pompey*, and *Marc Anthony*, gained Victories, but their later Actions did not correſpond with their Beginnings; they have left us to doubt whether they owed their Victories to Fortune or to Conduct: *Cæſar only* was a Conqueror. The Art of War is infinite in its Parts, for beſides the Variations to which it is ſubject in regard to the Manners and Cuſtoms of People, it undergoes others every Day by the Difference of Arms, the Diſcovery of Machines, and the Change of Climates: We have never yet been able to lay down any ſure and determinate Rules for the Practice of it, becauſe they commonly depend on Place and Circumſtance; there are nevertheleſs ſome general Rules, founded on the *Tactick*, common to every Nation in *Europe*, and which has for its Baſis that which was in Uſe among the old *Greeks* and *Romans*; every Military Man ought to ſtudy theſe Rules, tho' ſometimes Circumſtances oblige us to differ from them.

" Happy

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"Happy ſhall I be if the few Obſervations that I have made in Regard to "what concerns the Service, Diſcipline, "and Subordination, and on the Duties and "Talents of each Officer according to his "Rank, can furniſh Means to improve that "Art, whoſe Rules ſeem to extend in "Proportion as we apply ourſelves to "ſtudy it."

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CHAPTER XX.

Of Honour.

Monſ. De Eſpagnac.

THE Term *Honour* is an Expreſſion of great Extent, to which Cuſtom has appropriated many different Meanings: All Men pique themſelves on a *Kind* of Honour, and fancy themſelves jealous of it, but there are very few who are really acquainted with the true Character. Honour conſiſts in the conſtant Practice of Virtue: *Ariſtotle* calls it the Recompence of Virtue, and *Chaſſaneus*, a Witneſs of that Excellence which diſtinguiſhes the Man of Virtue.

When Honour is carried to a high Degree, and great and glorious Actions demand our Admiration, then is Honour called *Glory*: It is properly nothing more than the Eclat of Honour, that is to ſay, the

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the Reputation of Actions worthy our Applauſe, which diſperſes itſelf over all the World; a certain *Italian* calls it a State of Dignity beyond the Reach of Calumny and Suſpicion. Every Man ought to purſue the Paths of Honeſty and Virtue to gain a Reputation, but Glory is reſerved for great and illuſtrious Men, for extraordinary Capacities, for noble Actions, which command almoſt the involuntary Eſteem and Admiration of all the World. Honour beſtows on us many Advantages; it procures us the Conſideration of the Publick, it eſtabliſhes our Credit, it gives a Weight to whatever we are concerned in, and it advances our Fortune. The beſt Recompence for a good Action is certainly the Satisfaction of having done it; but may not the Honour that redounds to us from it, be a Circumſtance highly agreeable: That Virtue which prompts the great Man to do a noble Deed, witholds him at the ſame Time within the Bounds of Modeſty, and it is by this, that commonly true Honour is diſtinguiſhed from falſe; the latter requires nothing but Blaze

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and Oſtentation, its Ambition is unbounded, its Pride inſupportable, and its Courage inhuman; it deſpiſes the reſt of the World; not to admire, or dare to contradict it, is an unpardonable Affront.

This Glory being attach'd to every Circumſtance that is excellent and attended with Difficulty, is the Reaſon why the Profeſſion of Arms is called the *Profeſſion of Honour*. In a Word, to be a good Soldier, a Man ſhould be endowed with Capacity, Addreſs, Strength, Conduct, and Courage: All and every one of theſe Qualities, being abſolutely neceſſary in the Military Profeſſion, render it of ſo much Conſequence, and ſo much to be admired; but at the ſame Time we muſt not deem a Man incapable of other Profeſſions, tho' he ſhould not be Maſter of all theſe Requiſites for a Soldier: Don't we daily ſee that a Man may be very honeſt without much Genius or Addreſs; and that he might ſucceed in many of the Sciences without the Talents of *Conduct* and *Courage*?

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The Military Profeſſion (as the Protector of all others in Civil Society) has great Advantages peculiar to itſelf; it ſuppreſſes Violence, it maintains Juſtice, good Order, and the publick Tranquility; it is this Profeſſion which has raiſed many of the illuſtrious Houſes of our Nobility, to that Diſtinction they now enjoy above the reſt of the World.

I know very well (for Men do not always act conformably to the Principles of their Profeſſion) that there is in ſome Military People ſuch a Depravation, that they have miſtaken nothing more than this Term of Honour; nor am I ignorant that there are many who imagine that Courage alone ſuffices to make a good Soldier, and even look upon themſelves as Heroes when they have had the Raſhneſs to affront both Religion and Juſtice. I acknowledge that theſe *Triflers* with the *proſtituted Name* of Honour, (very far from protecting a State) are fit for nothing but to create Diſorders in it, and to render, by their Sen-

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timents and Actions, the Profeſſion of Arms as deſpicable as it ought to be glorious and reſpected. But where is that Profeſſion which is not depricated by ſome unworthy Members?

The Duty of a Soldier is honourable and honeſt where properly performed; Honour, which ſhould be their Guide; abhors the Criminal and Mean; the Army deſpiſes thoſe brave Indiſcreets, who make their Valour conſiſt in doing Actions of Violence and Brutality. None are diſtinguiſhed, none honoured, none recompenced but the Man of Worth, who regulates his Duty by *Religion*, *Humanity*, and *Juſtice*.

If War allows of Force and Stratagem to hurt an Enemy, it condemns Fraud, Cruelty, and Treaſon: Here we owe an Obedience and perfect Submiſſion to our Superiors, and we pique ourſelves on an inviolable Attachment to Juſtice. In the Army, the Drunkard, the Libertine, and Quarrelſome are held in Deteſtation; We never inſult an Enemy who

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is disabled from defending himself or hurting us; it is, on the contrary, the received Maxim of every civilized Nation, to treat their Prisoners with Kindness and Humanity; such Procedures are founded upon Reason, no publick War occasioning a personal Hatred. Those who are in the Service of two contesting Powers, can have no particular Quarrel of their own; and when the Circumstances of War do not exact the Tokens of their Duty and Obligation, they ought ro live in the same Connexion which Civil Society requires to be reciprocal.

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CHAPTER XXI.

Of Valour.

Monſ. D'Eſpagnac.

COURAGE is that Grandeur of Soul, which prompts us to ſacrifice all perſonal Advantages, and even the Preſervation of our own *Beings*, to a Love of doing our Duty. The Exerciſe of this determined Courage in the Profeſſion of Arms is called *Valour*, it is compoſed of Bravery, Reaſon, and Force: By Bravery, we underſtand that lively Ardour which fires us for the Combat, Reaſon points out to us the Method of conducting it with Juſtice and Prudence, and Force is neceſſary for the Execution. 'Tis Bravery which animates the Heart, Reaſon ſprings from the Soul, and Force depends upon the Body: Without Bravery we fear Obſtacles, Danger, and Death; without Reaſon, Courage would have no legitimate View, and without Force it would be

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be uſeleſs. Theſe three Qualities ought to concur to form true Valour; it does not conſiſt in that ſavage Bravery, which is common to both Man and Beaſt, which only depends upon the Mechaniſm of the Body: Valour is a generous Character, which far from aſſuming Brutality and Violence, witholds the Fury of the Soldier, protects helpleſs Women, innocent Infants, and white old Age: Every Thing which is incapable of Reſiſtance can never be the Object for true Valour to exerciſe its Proweſs Theſe Principles, however, may ſometimes admit of Exceptions, but it is, ſays *Puffendorf*, in the Conſcience of thoſe who command Armies to determine theſe Procedures; for if there are Occaſions where all Repriſals are blameable, there are alſo others where Violence is requiſite, either to intimidate an inſolent Enemy, or to bereave him of Subſiſtence, *&c.* but in all theſe cruel Neceſſities we ought to do our utmoſt not to offend either Religion, Humanity, or Nature.

Alexander,

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Alexander, *Scipio*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Auguſtus*, *Titus*, the *Anthonys*, *Theodoric*, *Charlemain*, and many other illuſtrious Captains, never abuſed their Victories, the *Romans*, thoſe Conqerors of the Univerſe, gave back the Crowns whoſe *late* Wearers ſued for their Protection: In a Word, we find Hiſtory replete with admirable Maxims, which may ſerve us as Leſſons on the Laws of Arms. What a Shame it is ſometimes for our modern Generals to be reproached with Barbarity and horrid Maſſacres? What Cruelties, eſpecially when a falſe Zeal for Religion kindles between them the Fire of Contention, and inflames thoſe moſt who the leaſt underſtand it. The Civil Wars of *England*, *Germany*, *France*, *Savoy*, the *Low Countries*, the Conqueſts of the *Spaniards* in *America*, preſent us at every Inſtance with Monſters which an honeſt Man ought to abhor; one cannot read without Horror the Wars of *Hungary* in the laſt Century; what Inhumanities have not very lately been committed in *Bavaria*?

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The Laws of Arms, conſidered as the only Means to decide the Quarrels of Princes, can never furniſh a rational Cauſe for a reciprocal Animoſity between the Subjects who fight their *Princes's Battles, not their own*, and who are already made unhappy by being Victims to Royal Ambition and Caprice. I am far from agreeing with Mr. *Bayle*, who pretends, that the Chriſtian Religion is only fit to make Poltroons, it rather elevates the Sentiments of the Soul. Health of Body is the Fruit of Temperance; intrepid Reſolution ſprings from Innocence and Virtue; Penetration, Activity, Judgment in Execution, proceed from the pure and lively Circulation of the Blood; theſe are the Qualities proper to form great Men and good Soldiers: In ſhort, Fidelity, Moderation, Vigilance, Aptneſs in Learning, good Order, and Greatneſs of Soul, are Virtues which are equally indiſpenſable to the *Chriſtian and the Soldier*, with this Difference, that what Honour dictates to us to perform through a Prin-

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a Principle of Generosity, Religion engages us to by Motives more sure and more sublime.

Every Man who is Master of great Talents and employs them for the Publick Good is *an Hero*; but though a private Person may, on many Occasions, signalize his Virtue and his Courage in a Manner truely heroick, yet the Name of Hero is commonly bestowed only on most illustrious Men, eminent by their Stations, or who are at the Head of Armies.

We must conceive in our Ideas of Virtue, that it is to be connected with Reason; the true Hero is neither rash nor bloody, he only acts through a Principle of Justice, as conscious to himself, that proceeding to Action on other Motives, every Distress we heap on our Enemy is an Aggravation of our Crimes. The false Hero, on the contrary, breathes nothing but Fury, Rashness, and Brutality; he is ignorant of the Use or Value of

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of Life; he expoſes himſelf without Reaſon, as if it was greater Glory to die like a Madman, than to live a reaſonable Life for the Service of his Country, or the Good of Society.

CHAP.

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CHAPTER XXII.

Inſtructions for Officers commanding Detachments.

1*ſt. On a March.*

" THE firſt and principal Rule which
" every Commanding Officer ought
" inviolably to obſerve, is to maintain the
" *Order of March*, and with all the Cir-
" cumſpection imaginable to direct it in
" ſuch a Manner, as not to fear any At-
" tack of the Enemy, or being caught
" unprovided for his Defence: He ſhould
" make frequent Halts, that his Detach-
" ment may be compact, and the Rear-
" guard at its proper Diſtance, other-
" wiſe the Van may be defeated before
" the Rear can arrive to its Aſſiſtance.
" The Soldiers ſhould never encumber
" themſelves with Baggage, ſo as not to
" have full Liberty of acting, nor tye
" their Tent-poles to their Firelocks,

" which

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" which laſt Circumſtance was the Occa-
" ſion of great Diſtreſs ſome Time in the
" laſt War.

" The Soldiers, by not being uſed to a
" Regularity in marching, will at firſt
" think this Regularity uneaſy; but when
" they are convinced that it is neceſſary
" for their *common Safety*, it will ſhortly
" become habitual.

" On a March, where there is Danger
" of falling in with a ſuperior Part of
" the Enemy, or you receive Intelligence
" of an Ambuſcade, ſend off two or three
" Drummers into a contrary Road from
" that you intend to purſue, by whoſe
" Beats the Enemy may be deceived, and
" march towards the Drummers, in hopes
" to intercept the whole Detachment.

" Where you have certain Intelligence
" of the Enemy's Detachment being equal
" or inferior to your own, halt your main
" Body and form an *Ambuſcade* as near
" the Road as poſſible, then ſend for-
" ward

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" ward a ſmall Party, who on being ſeen " by the Enemy ſhould retire with *ſeem-* " *ing* Confuſion, which may draw on the " Enemy, perhaps in Diſorder, and with- " out Caution: When your Decoy Party " hears the Attack begun by your main " Body, they muſt face about, and charge " the Enemy in Front, while their Flank " is expoſed to your whole Fire. Where " you are to march thro' large Woods, " Mountains, or Incloſures, let your *Scouts* " thoroughly reconnoitre your Front and " Flanks, the latter being the moſt dan- " gerous for the above Reaſon.

" As they who are ſent to reconnoitre " on the Flanks, meet frequently with " Hedges, Ditches, or Incloſures, it " ſhould be recommended to them to be " particularly careful and exact in ſuch a " Situation, nor let the Difficulty of paſ- " ſing tempt them to return without a " nice Scrutiny, for it is in Places like " theſe, that an Enemy would chuſe to " plant an Ambuſcade.

" Never

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" Never attempt to paſs a River or De-
" filè without thoroughly reconnoitring
" the other Side of the River, or the *En-*
" *virons* of the Defilè.

" Never venture with your Detach-
" ment into hollow Ways or Vallies, till
" your Scouts ſend Word that all is ſafe.

" After having paſſed a Defilè, form
" your Men immediately, leſt the Enemy
" ſhould lye in Ambuſcade at ſome ſmall
" Diſtance from it; for which Purpoſe
" let your Front move ſlow, ſo as only
" to admit a conſtant Succeſſion of Men,
" as they paſs the Defilè, until the whole
" Detachment is free and has recovered
" its proper Order.

" You muſt not permit your Soldiers
" to break their Ranks or Order, to run
" after Cattle or Plunder of any Kind, as
" perhaps it may be a Scheme of the Ene-
" my to entice your Men to diſperſe them-
" ſelves, and ſo become an eaſy Conqueſt:

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" There is alſo Danger from the Peaſants
" alone, who, in Defence of their Pro-
" perties, may be an Over-match for ſmall
" ſtraggling Parties.

" You may with Reaſon ſuſpect an
" Ambuſcade, where the Enemy retires
" with Precipitation, without any ſeem-
" ing Diſadvantage.

" You have great Reaſon to be on your
" Guard againſt a Surprize, when you
" don't meet any Paſſengers or Peaſants
" on the Road, becauſe it is a Sign that
" the Enemy has ſtopt all Travellers, &c.
" leſt any one ſhould diſcover the Ambuſ-
" cade, and give you Notice.

" When you are informed that the Ene-
" my have poſted an Ambuſcade on your
" Rout, you ſhould, if poſſible, ſend im-
" mediately and inform the General in
" Chief, ſpecifying every Article of your
" Intelligence, and halt your Party till you
" receive further Orders from the Gene-
" ral, who may poſſibly find Means to
" ſurprize the Enemy in their own Am-
" buſcade.

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" buſcade. If you think yourſelf ſtrong " enough, and equal to their Attack, let " your Van-guard move on, with Or- " ders to face about at the firſt Alarm, " whoſe Fire with that of your Rear- " guard, at a proper Diſtance alſo, will " enfilade the Enemy in their Attack; " while you, with your main Body, co- " vered with your Baggage, oppoſe almoſt " an equal Front with equal Security, but " you muſt take Care to inform your Men " that you have counterplotted the Ene- " my.

" If you are leſs in Number than the " Enemy, or they have an advantageous " Poſt, avoid them if poſſible; but if " you are obliged to purſue the Road leſt " you ſhould be overtaken by another " Party, in that Caſe ſend off a ſmall " Party, conſiſting moſtly of Pioneers, let " them proceed, while you with another " Party come juſt within View of the " Enemy, who will not make their At- " tack till your main Body arrives; halt " there till the firſt Detachment has paſ-

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" ſed the Enemy and thrown up a ſmall " Entrenchment acroſs the Road, after " which let your Men file off in ſmall " Detachments, till the Whole are paſſed; " the Enemy will not think it worth their " while to attack any ſmall Party, till they " find your Intention, which will then be " too late, for they will alſo find them- " themſelves between two Fires; you will " by this Means preſerve the greateſt Part " of your Men, if not the Whole.

" When you ſuſpect the Enemy in " Front, march with the greateſt Front " you can; but when you expect them " on your Flank, march by Files, as the " leaſt *Movement* forms your Line of " Battle.

" Always make your Diſpoſition and " tell off your Detachment before you be- " gin your March.

" If a ſuperior Party of the Enemy " ſhould purſue you to harraſs your Rear, " deſtroy the Bridges as you paſs, break " up

" up the Roads, cut down Trees and lay " them acroſs the Roads, ſet Fire to all " Woods, Hedges, or Furze, that you " leave in your Rear, eſpecially if the " Wind is in your Front.

" Whenever you loſe Sight of your ad- " vanced Guard, halt your main Body till " you get ſome Account of them, leſt " they ſhould have fallen into an Ambuſ- " cade, which may be your Fate alſo, " without this Precaution.

" If hou ſhould fall in with the Enemy " on your March, and your Numbers near " equal, or your Retreat dangerous, en- " deavour to ſeize on ſome advantageous " Poſt, *viz.* a Bridge, Wood, Church- " yard, *&c.* *.

 " Be-

* The Inſtructions for the Attack or Defence of the firſt are confined, by all the Authors I have read, to the Circumſtance of Artillery, no one has touched upon it in regard to Detachments of ſmall Arms, and yet it is highly neceſſary there ſhould be Regulations of that Kind, for many Reaſons, particularly in the Article of Convoys. A Bridge well guarded and properly maintained may ſtop the Purſuit of the Enemy, and the Convoy may proceed in Safety: Again, it may be neceſſary to force a Paſſage over a Bridge,

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" Beware of Deſerters, and their In-
" telligence, ſecure their Perſons before
" you undertake any Expedition by their
" Advice; for though they ſhould leave
" their Wives and Children with you as
" Hoſtages, they may ſtill be treacherous
" and betray you into a Snare, as the
" Priſoners taken by the Enemy in that
" Caſe will be more than ſufficient to re-
" deem them, and they will depend on
" your Fear of Retaliation for their Se-
" curity.

" Take

Bridge, to the Relief of ſome other Party, or to avoid a ſuperior Detachment of the Enemy that might attempt to ſurround you. As a Bridge may perhaps be very ſmall, and not capable of containing the Detachment in the Street Firing, we ſhould be reduced to depend on our Bayonets, unleſs we could find out ſome other Method of Firing. Let us ſuppoſe a Bridge about ſixteen Feet wide, dividing a common Road or Cauſeway, with the Enemy attempting to diſpute the Paſſage; firſt, form your Detachment by Files; face them to the Right with the Ranks half Diſtance; then tell them off by three Files for a Platoon, when the firſt File-Platoon has fired, each Man goes to the Right about on the Right Heel, which brings them oppoſite to the Intervals of the Ranks, after which they march briſkly through the Ranks, and the Succeſſion of Fire will be kept up: if you are to depend on the *Arme Blanche*, from the heavieſt Column you can, placing as many Halberts as can be ſpared in your Front Rank.

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" Take great Care of your Guides, ne-
" ver let them ſleep on the March, leſt
" their Horſes being left at *Will* ſhould
" take a wrong Road.

" A Guide ſhould not only be honeſt
" and careful and well acquainted with
" the Roads, Bridges, Fords, and pri-
" vate Paſſes of a Country, but he ſhould
" alſo, in ſome Meaſure, comprehend the
" March of an Army with all its Circum-
" ſtances of *Cavalry*, *Infantry*, *Artillery*,
" and *Baggage*; for there are People who
" think an Army, with all theſe Articles,
" can as eaſily paſs, and with as much
" Convenience, as they or any ſingle Per-
" ſon could do without Incumbrance.

" In a March by Night, through a
" Country where there is a Poſſibility of
" the Enemy's Approach, command your
" Guide not to engage you in any Defilè,
" Wood, or Incloſure, without firſt in-
" forming you thereof, that you may have
" Time to reconnoitre as well as the Dark-

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" neſs will admit, and get your Men in-
" to proper Order before you enter them.

" Dogs might not be of Service to your
" reconnoitring Parties in a *Night March*,
" for they will ſpread themſelves on all
" Sides, and bark when they perceive any
" Body at a Diſtance or hear a Noiſe.

" A Detachment muſt be always di-
" vided into three Bodies, namely, the *Van*
" or advanced Guard, who is to be at a
" conſiderable Diſtance before the reſt;
" 2dly, the *Main Body*; and laſtly, the
" *Rear Guard*, who is alſo to keep at a Diſ-
" tance from the Main Body. With the
" Van Guard ſhould march the Pioneers,
" for there are Defilès and Incloſures which
" will take leſs Time to open than to paſs
" them in File; one Hour of Work of-
" ten ſhortens four of March, eſpecially
" where there is Artillery or other heavy
" Baggage. Never be ſparing of your
" Work for the Security of your Troops,
" for the Sweat of the Pioneer is of leſs
" Value than the Blood of the Soldier.

" A Bridge

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" A Bridge may ſometimes be made
" over Rivulets or Ditches, by cutting
" down the Trees that grow frequently
" on the Banks, and throwing them croſs
" the Stream parallel to each other, and
" making Faſcines of the Boughs, which
" are to be croſſed on them again and co-
" vered with Turf, &c.

Of

Of Convoys.

" NEVER ſuffer the Baggage or
" Convoy to mix with the Troops,
" when paſſing a Defilè or River; but
" let your main Body be next the Enemy,
" with only a ſmall Rear Guard (if the
" Enemy is in Front) to hinder flying
" Parties from approaching, and Peaſants
" from plundering, and to aſſiſt when any
" Accident ſhall happen by the breaking
" of Carriages, *&c.*

" Whenever your Convoy is liable to
" an Attack, march it in ſuch a Manner
" that the beſt Part of your Troops ſhall
" be between it and the Enemy: If you
" have a River, Canal, or Moraſs on one
" Flank, and you ſuſpect the Enemy on
" the other, place your Convoy between
" your Detachment and this Security.

" You are to oblige all Servants, Sut-
" tlers, and Attendants to keep the Line
" of

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" of March, nor ſuffer any Carriage to " move out of its proper Place to get be- " fore another; whoever diſobeys ſhould " be marched in Irons, and the Carriage " ſent to the Rear of all.

" You are not to allow any one to " ſmoak Tobacco near the Powder Wag- " ons or any Combuſtibles whatever.

" If any Carriage breaks down it ſhould " be removed out of the Road, ſo as not " to interrupt the March of the reſt, and " a ſmall Guard left with it to repair, " and afterwards ſave it from the pilla- " ging Peaſants.

" If you are attacked by a Party great- " ly ſuperior to your own, in an open " Plain, cover your Flanks with your " Carriages, bringing them round towards " the Rear, leaving a large Platoon for " your Rear-Guard.

" If

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" If you are thoroughly acquainted with " the Country, and confident that the " Enemy cannot approach but by one " particular Avenue, ſuch as a Bridge or " Ford (a large River being between you " and the Enemy) you may in that Caſe " collect the greateſt Part of your Detach- " ment and guard that Paſs, during which " your Convoy may file off with a ſmall " Guard, and your Main Body will af- " terwards form the Rear Guard, which " will be moſt liable to the Inſults of the " Enemy.

Ambuſcades.

" AS I have touched on this Arti- " cle in the foregoing Chapter of " *Marches*, I ſhall only take Notice of " a few more Circumſtances concerning " it.

" When you are to intercept a Convoy, " or attack a Body of the Enemy on their " March,

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" March, endeavour to occupy ſome Poſt
" in the Neighbourhood of a Defilè, thro'
" which the Enemy muſt of Neceſſity
" paſs, and there plant your Ambuſcade,
" the beſt Situation of which is within
" Gun-ſhot of, and parallel to the Road,
" that your whole Fire may be thrown in
" at once on the Flank of the Enemy.
" 2dly, It ſhould be at a ſmall Diſtance
" from the Mouth of the Defilè, that the
" Enemy may not have Time to recover
" their Order.

" When the Weather is hot and Water
" ſcarce on the Road, poſt your Ambuſ-
" cade near a Fountain, Pond, or Rivu-
" let; for the Enemy fatigued with Thirſt
" and Heat, will break their Ranks, and
" each one will ſtrive to be the firſt to
" drink, in Spite of all the Care of the
" Officers. Beſides which, the Current
" of the Water commonly wears away
" the Road and makes a Defilè, ſo that
" but few Men can paſs together.

" A Cham-

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"A Champaign Country, where the "Corn is high, is very proper for an Am- "buſcade of Infantry only, becauſe the "Enemy will march with leſs Caution "and Vigilance in an open Country than "through Woods or Incloſures; 2dly, "you may at once diſcover the Numbers "of the Enemy, and in what Order they "approach; and 3dly, you can either at- "tack them with your whole Force, or "retire if you find them ſuperior.

"No Dogs ſhould be allowed in any "Ambuſcade, neither Stone Horſes or "Mares; for Dogs will bark at the leaſt "Noiſe, and the Latter are apt to neigh "on the Approach of other Horſes.

"If the Attack is to be made in the "Night-time, let your Signal be more "than one or two Shots, otherwiſe a "Firelock going off by Accident may "give a *Contretemps* to the whole De- "ſign: A Signal from a Drum advanced "with the Centinel would be the ſureſt "Sig-

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" Signal; by this the Poſſibility of the " foregoing Accident is obviated; beſides, " the other Signal might fail by the Pow- " der being wet, or the Loſs of a Flint.

" Always ſuffer the Advanced Guard " of the Enemy to paſs your Ambuſcade " unmoleſted, nor make your Appear- " ance till the main Body of their De- " tachment is open to your whole Fire.

Out-Guard.

" WHEN you relieve any Out- " Guard, or Advanced Party, " you ſhould enquire of the Officer " you relieve an Account of the Ene- " my; how far off they are encamped, " by what Road or Avenue they can in- " ſult you during your Guard; if he has " reconnoitred the Environs of that Poſt; " if it is ſufficient to make a Stand with " that Number of Men; if the neigh- " bouring Inhabitants are in your Inte- " reſt, *&c.* ? As ſoon as the old Guard is " relieved

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" relieved you are to take all poſſible Care
" for your Defence, not to truſt to Report,
" but reconnoitre the Poſt yourſelf calm-
" ly; by which Means you may find
" ſometimes a Neceſſity for altering your
" Diſpoſition, and eſcape a Danger that
" your Predeceſſor (had he been attacked)
" might have fallen into, by too impli-
" citly depending on the Judgment of the
" Officer he relieved.

" If you find that the Enemy has made
" Incurſions into that Neighbourhood,
" and you imagine yourſelf not ſufficient
" to maintain your Poſt in the preſent Si-
" tuation of it; endeavour to intrench, or
" at leaſt to cover yourſelf from Inſult,
" by blocking up the Avenues, cutting
" down Trees, ranging Waggons, *&c.*

" If you are poſted in a Church-yard,
" Chateau, or Barn, always fortify your-
" ſelf as well as the Nature of the Place
" will admit, and ſpare no Pains; for, as I
" mentioned before, the Sweat of the
" Pioneer

" Pioneer is of leſs Value than the Blood " of the Soldier.

" A Church-yard is a convenient Poſt, " eſpecially if the Extent is not too great, " as the Wall may ſerve you for a Para- " pet, and the Church for a Citadel, in " Caſe you cannot ſtand your Ground at " your Parapet; beſides which, the Stee- " ple commands the Environs: If there " are any Houſes which command the " Church-yard, either occupy or pull " them down. If you have Time dig a " Ditch round the Church-yard Wall on " the Outſide, which will hinder the Im- " petuoſity of the Enemy, and the Earth " being thrown on the Inſide will raiſe a " *Banket* where the Wall is too high.

" To fortify a Church, raiſe ſemicir- " cular Entrenchments at each Door with " a ſmall Ditch; the Earth of which, to- " gether with Boughs of Trees, *&c.* will " form your Parapet, which muſt be at " leaſt ſix Feet high with a Banket; you " may break Holes through the Brick or

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" Stone Work, round the Church, three
" Feet diſtant from each other, and ſix
" Feet high, ſo that you may, by ſtand-
" ing on the Benches and Forms, direct
" your Fire againſt all Aſſailants; their
" Height will prevent the Enemy from
" taking any Advantage of them, as they
" will be out of Reach on the Outſide;
" you may alſo drill Holes in the Inter-
" vals of theſe near the Surface of the
" Ground, for which Purpoſe you muſt
" dig a Trench in the Inſide the Church
" three Feet deep and four Feet wide;
" by Means of theſe laſt Holes, you will
" ſee the Feet of the Aſſailants, which
" you could not diſcover from the upper
" Ones, and the Enemy would cover
" themſelves from the Fire of the upper
" Holes, and undermine the Wall in Se-
" curity: By kneeling in this Trench you
" may fire commodiouſly, which the E-
" nemy cannot return, as the Ground on
" the Outſide will be almoſt on a Level
" with the lower Holes.

" If

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"If there is a Gallery, let the ſame "Holes be practiſed there, very low, ſo "as to bring the Fire as near the Foot of "the Wall as poſſible: If the Church is "in the Form of a Croſs, the Walls will "flank each other, except the Extremi-"ties or Gable Ends; a Barn may be for-"tified in the ſame Manner.

"When you are covered by a Wall or "Parapet, ſuch as a Church-yard or "Pound, &c. you may allow for the De-"fence of a Line of 400 Feet 300 Men, "formed three deep, with open Files; this "will allow Room for the Rank that has "fired to counter-march into the Rear by "Files: Each File covers two Feet, and "the Diſtance between the Files will be "two more, which each Man will cover "by going to the Right about on the "Right Heel after firing, and marching "thro' the Interval, where the ſame Evo-"lution will bring him into the Rear of "his own File.

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Garriſon'd Town.

" AN Officer commanding in any
" Fort or garriſon'd Town, ſhould
" be very careful to prevent Surprizes by
" Eſcalade, or by Troops introduced by
" Degrees into the Town in Diſguiſe, or
" through the Houſes of the Inhabitants,
" Aqueducts, *&c.* I mention theſe Par-
" ticulars, as we have many Inſtances of
" their being put in Execution with the
" wiſh'd-for Succeſs; for which Reaſon
" it ſhould be recommended to the Offi-
" cer commanding, to take Care that the
" Ditch is clear and free, and the Wall
" mended wherever it may be faulty: A
" Communication ſhould be kept open
" round the Place, that the Sentrys might
" paſs the *Word* to each other, and the
" Patroles be thorough Maſters of the
" whole Wall: If any Houſes ſhould in-
" tercept this Communication they ſhould
" be pulled down, or occupied, leſt the
" Windows which regard the Country
" might

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" might furniſh Means of Admittance to " the Enemy: Where you have any old " Caſtle or Rock difficult of Acceſs on the " Outſide, don't depend on the natural " Strength of the Place, but keep it guard- " ed, leſt the Enemy ſhould chuſe to " make an Attempt there, as expecting " it to be neglected on Account of its Si- " tuation.

" The Commanding Officer ſhould viſit " the Guards himſelf often, and go the " Rounds, and make the Sentrys paſs the " Word *(All's Well)* round the whole " Wall all Night; the beſt Method to " have his Orders obeyed, is to ſee them " obeyed himſelf.

" Where there is an Appearance of " open Force againſt the Place, it is his " Buſineſs to enquire into the Principles " of the Inhabitants, how they ſtand af- " fected to his Party; if he finds them " well inclined, he muſt endeavour to " make them partake of the Duty, to eaſe " the Soldiers, and make them conſcious

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" that it is for their mutual Security:
" Where they are of the oppoſite Intereſt,
" he ſhould force them to a Part of their
" Duty, always taking Care that but one
" Third of each Guard conſiſts of them,
" and that they are cloſe watch'd: Where-
" ever he hears of Cabals or private Meet-
" ings among the diſaffected *Bourgeois*,
" he ſhould immediately ſeize and bring
" to a Trial the leading Men, and act
" with Rigour againſt them, provided they
" are found Faulty: But where the Inha-
" bitants are in the ſame Intereſt with
" himſelf, he ſhould uſe all the Civility
" and Lenity in his Power to keep them
" in that Intereſt, and entice their Aſſiſt-
" ance for the Preſervation of the Place.

" He ſhould, at all Events, make a Com-
" putation of all the *Bourgeois* capable of
" bearing Arms, and to uſe their Num-
" bers according to his own Diſcretion:
" He is likewiſe to inform himſelf of
" what Artillery is fit for Service in the
" Garriſon, and how ſerved with Am-
" munition and Attendance; likewiſe
" what

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" what Arms are in the Garriſon, and in " whoſe Poſſeſſion, that they may be put " into the Hands of the People in his In- " tereſt, and the others deprived of them, " under Penalty of Death for Conceal- " ment.

" The Proviſions in the Town, neceſ- " ſary for the Support of ſuch a Num- " ber of Souls, ought to be his firſt Con- " ſideration, as alſo how long they will " laſt in caſe Supplies are cut off from the " Main Body of the Army, or the neigh- " bouring Country; in which not only " the *Quantity* but the *Quality* is to be " regarded.

" His own Reflection will recommend " to him to regulate his Guards between " his regular Troops and the *Bourgeois*, " according to his Obſervation of the lat- " ter; taking Care not to put too much " Confidence in them: Where the At- " tack is open, and the *Bourgeois* known " to be well affected, grant them the Ho- " nour of defending any particular Part

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" where he don't expect the greateſt
" Streſs, leaving an Officer with a few
" Men under Colour of aſſiſting them
" with his Advice; but where they are
" diſaffected, and the Attack uncertain
" where it will be, let him contrive to
" form his Center Rank of the *Bourgeois*,
" with a few flying Platoons of his own
" Men in the Rear, and the Main Body
" near the Center of the Town, to give
" Aſſiſtance where it ſhould be wanting,
" making this laſt to conſiſt of two Thirds
" Regulars and the reſt *Bourgeois*: Let
" the Remainder of Arms and Ammuni-
" tion, together with the Proviſion, be
" kept under a ſtrong Guard, and no one
" preſide at the Diſtribution of the Latter
" but the Commanding Officer, or who-
" ſoever he ſhall appoint.

" Whenever any Fire breaks out, let
" the whole Garriſon be ordered under
" Arms at their different Alarm Poſts,
" under Pain of Death, (except the very
" Perſons to whom the Houſe or adjoin-
" ing

" ing Houſes belong) and Detachments " ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Sufferers.

" Whenever a Diſturbance happens, let " the Whole be under Arms as before, " and ſend a Party to quell the Riot and " ſecure the Ringleaders.

" An Officer of a Port Guard ſhould " be attended by a few Peaſants of the " Neighbourhood, who are to examine " all others that deſire Admiſſion; by this " Means diſguiſed Enemies and Spies may " be diſcovered. An Officer ſhould ne- " ver ſuffer the Avenues to his Guard to " be blocked up, or thronged, nor admit " above one Waggon or Carriage at a " Time on the Bridge, Terraſs, &c. Where " there is a Palliſade Barrier, the Gate of " that ſhould be ſhut before the other is " opened; when any Carriage breaks " down on the Bridge the Gates ſhould " be immediately ſhut, the Guard at the " Port turned out, and the Drivers exa- " mined.

" An

" An Officer commanding in any Gar-
" riſon ſhould be very careful on all Mar-
" ket or Fair Days, or at any Time when
" a large Concourſe of People attend the
" Town: This being a proper Seaſon for
" an Enemy to make his Attempt towards
" a Surprize; for this Reaſon the Guards
" ſhould be doubled, reconnoitring Par-
" ties ſent out into the Country, all Paſ-
" ſengers examined, and the Piquet ready
" at a Minute's Warning.

" An Officer, whoſe Detachment is
" quartered on the Inhabitants, ſhould
" recommend to his Soldiers always to
" keep their Firelocks, &c. in their own
" Poſſeſſion, not to truſt them to their
" Landlords, who might poſſibly (by be-
" ing in the Intereſt of the Enemy) ſeize
" them, and render the Men uſeleſs on any
" ſudden Alarm or Surprize.

" All Guards in a Garriſon Town ſhould
" be drawn for by Officers, Serjeants, &c.
" and no one ſuffer'd to change his Guard
" for

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" for another; neither ſhould a Soldier be
" ſuffered to change his Hours of Centi-
" nel.

To fortify a Village.

" WHERE a Village is to be for-
" tified againſt the expected At-
" tack of the Enemy, and the Comman-
" dant has Time and a ſufficient Body of
" Troops, he muſt firſt examine the Si-
" tuation of the Village and its Environs
" in regard to Moraſſes, Hills, Rivers,
" Woods, *&c.* The Side towards a Mo-
" raſs, eſpecially if a deep one, requires
" but a ſmall Guard, but muſt not be to-
" tally neglected on any Account; Hills
" near the Place may be occupied, or an
" Entrenchment thrown up to cover thoſe
" who are to defend the Part oppoſite;
" Hills at a Diſtance are of no Conſe-
" quence without Cannon; Rivers are of-
" ten a great Security where they are ra-
" pid and not fordable; but this laſt Ar-
" ticle ſhould be thoroughly examined,
" not

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" not truſting to the Report of Peaſants,
" leſt they ſhould betray you, either thro'
" Ignorance or Deſign.

" Where the River is the principal Se-
" curity, take Care to ſeize on all the
" Fiſhermens Boats and others; let a con-
" ſtant Guard be kept at the River, and
" Patroles go all the Night long, leſt the
" Enemy ſhould attempt to paſs in the
" Night. Lighted Straw or other Com-
" buſtibles ſent down the Current, will
" diſcover every Thing below the Town,
" and render it ineffectual. Let your
" Main Guard be poſted at the Bridge,
" unleſs there is a Ford. For other In-
" ſtructions, ſee the Duty of a Port Guard
" in the foregoing Chapter.

" Woods are dangerous near a Village,
" for they not only cover the Enemy from
" the Shot of the Town, but alſo hide
" their Motions; the beſt Way to hinder
" this is to ſet them on Fire.

" Where

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" Where the Country is woody or much
" incloſed, be contented with driving off
" the Enemy, and never venture to pur-
" ſue leſt you fall into an Ambuſcade.

" To fortify your Village, obſerve the
" following Directions, *viz.* Stop up the
" principal Avenues by a Ditch acroſs the
" Roads, and a ſmall Entrenchment well
" palliſadoed; let your Entrenchment ex-
" tend itſelf on each Side, ſo that the
" Fire may croſs the Road at a ſmall Diſ-
" tance; conſider the Form of the Vil-
" lage, and at every Angle of the Poly-
" gon raiſe a ſmall Redoubt capable of
" containing fifty or ſixty Men. The ex-
" terior Side of the Polygon may be one
" hundred Toiſes, the Perpendicular one
" Twelfth of the Side, the Faces twelve
" Toiſes, and the Flanks perpendicular
" to the Line of Defence; this is almoſt
" the Figure of a Polygon fortified in the
" common Way, except the Curtains:
" Keep open the Communication between
" theſe Redoubts by ſmall Platoons of
" twelve

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" twelve Men, and draw up your Main
" Body in the Center of the Village, that
" you may more eaſily ſuccour the Party
" attacked. The Intervals between theſe
" Redoubts may be ſhut up afterwards
" where you have Time, either by a Pa-
" rapet, or by cutting down Trees, or
" diſtributing the Rubbiſh of old Houſes,
" Carts, dead Horſes, &c. Let us ſup-
" poſe the Village to be in Form of a
" Pentagon, and to require five Redoubts
" of fifty Men each, the Guard at the
" principal Avenue fifty Men, the Guards
" of two ſmaller Avenues twenty each,
" five Platoons of twelve Men to keep
" open the Communication between the
" Redoubts; next let us ſuppoſe a Colo-
" nel and ſix hundred Men, there will
" remain two hundred Men as a Body of
" Reſerve in the Center of the Village,
" after furniſhing every Poſt with its Com-
" plement.

" Where the Attack is ſudden, and you
" have not Time to fortify yourſelf in the
" above Manner, or where, after being
" har-

" harraſſed in your Retreat, you determine
" to make a Stand; firſt, ſtop up the A-
" venue through which you expect the
" Enemy, by cutting down Trees, dig-
" ging a Ditch, ranging Waggons and
" Carts with the Wheels off, ſetting Fire
" to a Heap of Furze, according to Con-
" venience or Circumſtance. Secondly,
" ſeize on all the other Avenues, poſt
" your Guards nearly in the ſame Man-
" ner round the Village, and keep your
" Main Body in the Center. When you
" have an Intention to quit the Village
" and hinder the Enemy from purſuing
" you, collect all the Combuſtibles you
" can and ſet them on Fire in the Road,
" and in the firſt narrow Part or Defilè
" through which the Enemy muſt follow
" you.

" Where your Party is but ſmall, and
" you have a Country Seat, a Farm Houſe,
" or *Villa* to defend, ſtop up the princi-
" pal Avenue by a Tree or two cut down,
" and the Branches turn'd outwards, which
" forms an excellent Barricado: Where

" the

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" the Out-houſes in view of the Enemy
" are thatched with Straw or covered
" with Planks, take off the Thatch and
" deſtroy it, leſt the Enemy ſhould ſet
" Fire to it, and by that Means force
" you from your Hold; where they are
" plank'd, you muſt endeavour to cover
" them with Mud, or (if you have Time)
" with green Sods of Turf."

N. B. Theſe few Inſtructions are drawn from the *Reflex. Milit. per M. Santa Cruz* & *l'Ingenieur* de Campagne.

CHAP-

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CHAPTER XXIII.

Caſtrametation.

Taken from Le Blond.

BY *Caſtrametation* we are literally to underſtand the Art of meaſuring or tracing out the Form of a Camp on the Ground; yet it ſometimes has a more extenſive Signification, by including all the Views and Deſigns of a General; the one requires only a Mathematician, the other an experienced Soldier: We ſhall at preſent treat only on the firſt, and as that depends on the Diſpoſition of the Troops in Order of Battle, we are firſt to conſider the Quantity of Ground covered by a Battalion or Squadron. As for Example. Let us ſuppoſe a Battalion of 700 Men in three Ranks, we ſhall find the Number of Men in each Rank by dividing 700 by 3, which will give 233, Surplus 1; multiply this by 2 (each Man being ſuppoſed to cover

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two Feet) and you will have 466 Feet, beſides two Feet for the ſurplus Man, for the Extent of each Rank.

I ſhall confine myſelf to the Battalion in the following Treatiſe; the Squadron may be worked in the ſame Manner by knowing the Breadth of one Horſe and the Number of the Rank.

Suppoſe the Battalion 500 Men in three Ranks, we ſhall find the Number of Men in each Rank by dividing 500 by 3, which will give 166 Men and 2 ſurplus; multiply this by 2, and you will have 332 Feet for the Extent of your Line, beſides 4 Feet for the two ſurplus Men: This Method of Calculation will ſerve for Battalions of any Force.

Having premiſed this, give me Leave to obſerve, that as the Formation of Battalions and Squadrons conſiſt in the Arrangement of the Men who compoſe them, ſo does the Diſpoſition of an Army conſiſt in Arrangement of thoſe Battalions and Squadrons.

The

The Number of Lines for drawing up an Army is not fixed, no more than the Order of Battle, for both depend on the Ability of the Commander in Chief, the *Site* of the Country and Diſpoſition of the Enemy.

The moſt common Method of drawing up an Army is in two Lines, with a Body of Reſerve, by this Means there muſt be a great Extent from Right to Left. To know this Extent, we muſt enquire into the Number of Battalions which compoſe the firſt Line, and likewiſe the Intervals which ſeparate them; as we know the Space that each Battalion occupies, nothing is wanting but a ſimple Multiplication to know the Extent of the whole Line. *Example.* Suppoſe eight Battalions of 500 Men each, with ſeven Intervals of 90 Feet each, multiply the Files of one Battalion, conſiſting of 166 File, by 8, and the Amount will be 1328 File, or 2656 Feet, according to the foregoing Rule of two Feet *per* File; then multiply the ſeven Intervals of 90 Feet by 7, and

the Amount will be 630 Feet; join the two Sums together and you will find the Extent of the Line to be 3286 Feet, or 1095 Yards 1 Foot, beſide four Feet, to the two ſurplus Men of each Battalion.

There is no fixed Regulation for Intervals, that being intirely in the Breaſt of the Commander in Chief. Some allow of no Intervals, many approve ſmall ones, and others of Intervals equal to the Front of the Battalions *(tant pleines que vuides.)*

I ſhall now proceed to the Detail of what regards the Camp, that is to ſay, the Ground occupied by an Army when in the Field.——The Ancients were accuſtomed to fortify their Camps by throwing up Intrenchments round them: The *Turks*, and other Nations of *Aſia*, fortify themſelves, when in an open Country, with their Waggons and other Carriages: The Practice of the *Europeans* is quite different; the Surety of their Camp conſiſts in the Facility and Convenience of drawing out their Troops at the Head of their

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their Encampment; for which Reaſon, whatever particular Order of Battle is regarded as the beſt Diſpoſition for fighting, it follows of Neceſſity that we ſhould encamp in ſuch a Manner as to aſſemble our Troops into that Order and Diſpoſition as ſoon as poſſible. It is therefore the Order of Battle that ſhould regulate the Order of Encampment; that is to ſay, the Poſt of each Regiment in the Line of Battle ſhould be at the Head of its own Encampment; from whence it follows, that the Extent of the Line of Battle from Right to Left of the Camp, ought to be equal to the Front of the Troops in Line of Battle, with the ſame Intervals in the Camp as in the Line. By this Means, every Battalion covers its own Tents, and they can all lodge themſelves or turn out in Caſe of Neceſſity at a Minute's Warning.

If the Front of the Camp is greater than the Line, the Troops muſt leave large Intervals or expoſe their Flanks; if leſs, the Troops will not have Room to form with the proper Intervals.

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From the above Principles, concerning the Extent and Front of the Camp, we find the Neceſſity of having a clear Space of Ground at the Head of each Battalion on which they may form in Line of Battle; Therefore, where a Country is embarraſſed by Woods, Ditches, &c. it is neceſſary to open a Communication for the Troops to move to the Aſſiſtance of each other without any Obſtacle.

The Front or principal Line of the Camp is commonly directed to face the Enemy. I propoſe in the following Treatiſe to particularize the Encampment of a Battalion, but will firſt mention a few Circumſtances which concern the Camp in general.

The Reſidence of the Commander in Chief, for the Time being, is called the Head Quarters; in this Place the principal Officers of the Army are lodged: The Town or Village choſen for this Purpoſe, commonly gives the Name to the Camp: it

it ſhould be ſituated in the Rear of the Camp, as near the Center as poſſible, and in ſuch Manner that the Enemy could neither cannonade or inſult it; This Circumſtance ſhould be of greater Weight than any Convenience of Lodgings.

The Hoſpital is commonly ſettled in ſome convenient Place in the Neighbourhood of the Army, though not too near; for fear of Infection, proper Houſes are appointed near ſome Rivulet or River for this Purpoſe; this is called the *Flying Hoſpital*; but there are others in the great Towns, where the Sick and Wounded who are able to bear the Fatigue are carried.

As Bread is a Circumſtance of Importance towards ſubſiſting the Army, Care is always taken to eſtabliſh Ovens in the neighbouring Villages; the Bread is tranſported in covered Waggons, and eſcorted by Detachments: When the Villages are at too great a Diſtance, the Bread is made in Camp by *Portable Ovens*.

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The Park of Artillery is the Place occupied by the Artillery with its Furniture and Attendants.

I ſhall now enter into the Method of tracing a Camp, and determining the Meaſure of the different Parties that compoſe it; that is to ſay, the Encampment of particular Bodies, or what is called CASTRAMETATION. For this Purpoſe, the Major-General of the Day, with the Quarter-Maſter-General, Majors of Brigade, and Quarter-Maſters of the different Corps, with their Camp-colour Men attended by an Eſcort, ſet forward to mark out the Encampment, and to poſt the neceſſary Guards for the Security of the Camp. When this Party arrives on the Spot determined on by the General in Chief, the Major-General fixes the Front Line, which is done by planting a large Piquet to ſerve as the firſt Point of Direction of that Line, and taking for the ſecond ſome remarkable Object at a Diſtance,

tance, such as a Steeple, Tree, or House, &c.

We are to suppose that the Officer so intrusted has gone the Length of the intended Line, to see if the Ground is proper for a Camp, if it is free from Woods and Brakes, or is interrupted by marshy or boggy Ground. Secondly, if the Army can be conveniently supplied with Water and Forage, if the Communication with the grand Magazines and fortified Towns is open. Thirdly, if there is Room sufficient for drawing up the Army in Battle at the Head of the Encampment, if there is a free Communication from Right to Left, and if there is Room for the second Line: He is also to consider in what Manner his Flanks are supported, either by Villages, Woods, or Rivers; for it may happen that a small Alteration in the Front or principal Line may be attended with many Conveniencies to the Troops, and save a great deal of Trouble. Perhaps this may not be so easily accomplished in the Neighbourhood of an Enemy; who would certainly

inevitably attempt to prevent it; but it is neceſſary to have a perfect Knowledge of a Country, before you eſtabliſh an Army there; and you may acquire that Knowledge by reconnoitring, or from the Intelligence of Guides.

Vide Mar. Puyſegur.

After the Line is fixed, the Quarter-Maſter-General marks out the Ground of every particular Battalion and Squadron, which is then delivered to the different Quarter Maſters of Corps, who are to fix the Camp Colours of the Regiment on the Flank Lines, and form their Encampment in the Rear of the Principal or Front Line, according to the Diſtribution.

The principal Object in the Diſtribution or Arrangement of the Camp, being to give a Convenience or Facility to the Officers and Soldiers of repairing expeditiouſly to the Head of the Line: The Tents are ranged in a Line perpendicular to the principal Front of the Camp, and there are Spaces left between them which are called

called the Streets. The common Method is to form as many Perpendiculars or Ranges of Tents as there are Companies in the Battalion; and theſe Companies are poſted in the ſame Order as in Line of Battle, *viz.* the Company on the Right encamps on the Right, and ſo on. All theſe Preliminaries being underſtood, I ſhall now proceed to the preſent Method obſerved by the Quarter-Maſters in the Diſtribution of their reſpective Proportions for the Encampment of a Battalion.

When a Regiment is under Orders for Camp, the Quarter-Maſter and the Camp-Colour-Men are ordered forward to receive the Proportion of Ground allotted for their reſpective Corps; they are to mark out the Quarter and Rear Guards, and likewiſe the Spots for the Bells of Arms: When the Regiment comes to its Ground it is to be formed with the Center directly facing the Bell-Tent of the Quarter-Guard, which is the Center of the Regiment's Proportion on the principal Line; here the Colours are to be planted,

three

three Paces advanced before the Line of Bell-Tents. The Quarter and Rear Guards are to be formed next, and the different Sentries posted, *viz.* two on the Colours, one on each Flank of the Bells of Arms, one on each Flank of the Officers Street, on the Quarter and Rear Guards, and the Field Officers Tents one each. When the Colours are planted, the Companies are dismissed by facing to the Right and Left outwards from the Center, and marching opposite to their respective Bells of Arms, then face, march, and lodge their Arms in the Bells, and proceed to pitch their Tents, which are to be in regular Files by Companies in the Rear of the Bell-Tent.

The

The Distribution and Measurement of the Camp of a Battalion, according to the Regulations at Thurles *in* Ireland, *August* 1, 1755, *under the Orders of the Right Honourable the Earl of* Rothes.

Depth of the Camp.

From the Quarter Guard	*Paces.*
To the first Line of Parade	56
To the Colours	24
To the Bells of Arms	3
To the Serjeant's Front Pole	4
To eleven Tents, Serjeant's included	32
To the Subaltern Officers Front Poles	10
To the Captains ditto	20
To the Field Officers ditto	24
To the Colonel's ditto	16
To the Staff-Officers ditto	15
To the Front of the Piquets	20
To the Rear of ditto	12
To the Bell-Tent of the Rear Guard	10
To the Grand Sutler's	10

To

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	Paces.
To the Kitchens	20
To the Petit Sutler's	30
To the Neceſſary Houſes	60
Total from Front to Rear	360

Extent on the Line.

From the Flank	Paces.
To the Serjeant's Tent Pole	1
To the next Company's ditto	15
To the next ditto	3
To ditto	15
To ditto	3
To ditto	16
To ditto	3
To ditto	15
To ditto	3
To ditto	15
To the Flank	1
	90

The

The Camp-Colours are planted in Manner following, viz. four on each Flank.

From the Pole of the Bell-Tent *Paces.*

To the First — — — 4
Serving as a Line for the Rear Rank when drawn up.

To the Second — — — 4
Serving as a Line for the Center.

To the Third — — — 4
Serving as a Line for the Front.

To the Fourth — — — 15

27

To the Quarter and Rear Guards one each.

When the Line turns out to the Commander in Chief, the Camp-Colours are to be ſtruck and planted oppoſite to the Bells of Arms; the Eſpontoons are to be planted between the Colours and the Drums, piled up behind them; the Halberds are to be planted between and on each Side of the Bells of Arms, the Hatchet turned from the Colours.

Theſe

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These Circumstances are too trifling for a Place in publick Orders, but are necessary for Regularity.

By the foregoing Detail of the Encampment of a single Battalion, we are furnished with an Idea of tracing out a Camp in the general Term; for an Army being (as was said before) composed of Battalions and Squadrons, whoever knows the Proportion of Ground occupied by one, may easily comprehend the Extent of the Whole, when he knows the Number of Battalions and Squadrons and the regulated Intervals.

The tracing of the second Line is a Repetition of the first, with this Alteration only, that the Intervals of the second Line commonly answer to the Rear of the Battalions and Squadrons in the first Line. To trace the second Line, you must prolong the Perpendicular raised on the Right or Left of the Front Line, until it reaches the proper Distance for the second Line; there raise another Perpendicular, which must naturally be parallel to the Principal or first Line. CHAP-

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CHAPTER XXIV.

Reflection.

" WOULD it not be a ſhameful
" Thing, to ſee either an Offi-
" cer or Soldier ſhrink back, or heſitate
" in the leaſt, to obey the Orders of Em-
" barkation for any Expedition whatever,
" eſpecially where the Service of his King
" and the Welfare of his Country require
" it, although Danger ſhould appear im-
" mediate? Can the Officer, who owes
" his Preferment to the King's Bounty,
" imagine it an Annuity, given for his
" Eaſe and Pleaſure only? Or the one
" who purchaſes his Commiſſion, can he
" look upon the Army only as a proper
" Place to lay out his Money at Inte-
" reſt to the beſt Advantage? Who can
" think that a Country would maintain
" the Burden in Time of Peace, but with
" the reaſonable Expectation of enjoying
" the Benefit, nay, Gratitude of it when
" Occaſion demands it? And where is

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" Gratitude ſo highly due as from the
" Vaſſal to the Patron, whoſe Favours
" and Bounty have enabled him to live
" for a Length of Time before in Pleaſure,
" Quiet, and Tranquility? How deſpi-
" cable would that Man ſeem, in the Eyes
" of all good and brave Men, who being
" young, *a Soldier of Fortune*, or with-
" out any viſible Connection here at Home,
" ſhould publickly declare his Want of In-
" clination to go Abroad on Service; where
" he might in ſome Meaſure make a Re-
" turn to his Country, ſhew himſelf not
" unworthy of His Majeſty's Commiſſion,
" by his Courage, Conduct, and Know-
" ledge of his Profeſſion, and diſplay thoſe
" Talents, which otherwiſe muſt labour
" in perpetual Obſcurity, and he be deem-
" ed an unprofitable Servant, and an in-
" ſolvent Debtor to the Grace that ſo long
" has fed him? Of what Weight will
" even twenty Years Service be to intitle
" ſuch a Man to Preferment? None; it
" will rather paint him to himſelf as un-
" grateful to his Country, unworthy his
" Prince's Favour, and below the Digni-

" ty

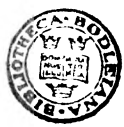
" ty of a Gentleman and an Officer; how " will his Conſcience diſturb him, not " only when he reflects on the Honours " beſtowed upon his former Compani- " ons, but at every Converſation where " the Service is concerned? What muſt " be the Conſequence? The Death he " feared Abroad will find him ſoon at " Home, or what is worſe, an everlaſting " Remorſe and internal Conviction of un- " manly Behaviour.

" But what ſhall we ſay to the Man, " who without conſulting his own Cou- " rage and Fortitude, runs blindly into " the Dangers which he has not Soul to " ſupport? When once he has taken the " Field, it is then too late to recede, 'tis " then Obedience to his Orders muſt be " his only Conſideration; that Obedience " may be terrible, but it is indiſpenſable; " to be expoſed to all the Fire of the Ene- " my, without daring to ſtir, even to de- " fend himſelf, is moſt terrible; but eve- " ry one muſt obey his Orders and main- " tain his Poſt; nay, tho' at a Siege he

" ſhould

" ſhould hear under his Feet the hollow
" Noiſe which proclaims his Death and
" Burial in the ſelf-ſame Moment, yet
" even in this horrible Situation, the Du-
" ty which has placed him there, demands
" his Obedience to remain there: Neceſ-
" ſity ſometimes requires the Loſs of In-
" dividuals for the Publick Service.

" Reader, forgive this Reflection, 'tis
" an idle one; for I don't Doubt, when
" we ſhall meet our Enemies, but we
" ſhall behave with Courage and Reſig-
" nation, which has always been the Cha-
" racteriſticks of our Countrymen."



FINIS.

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